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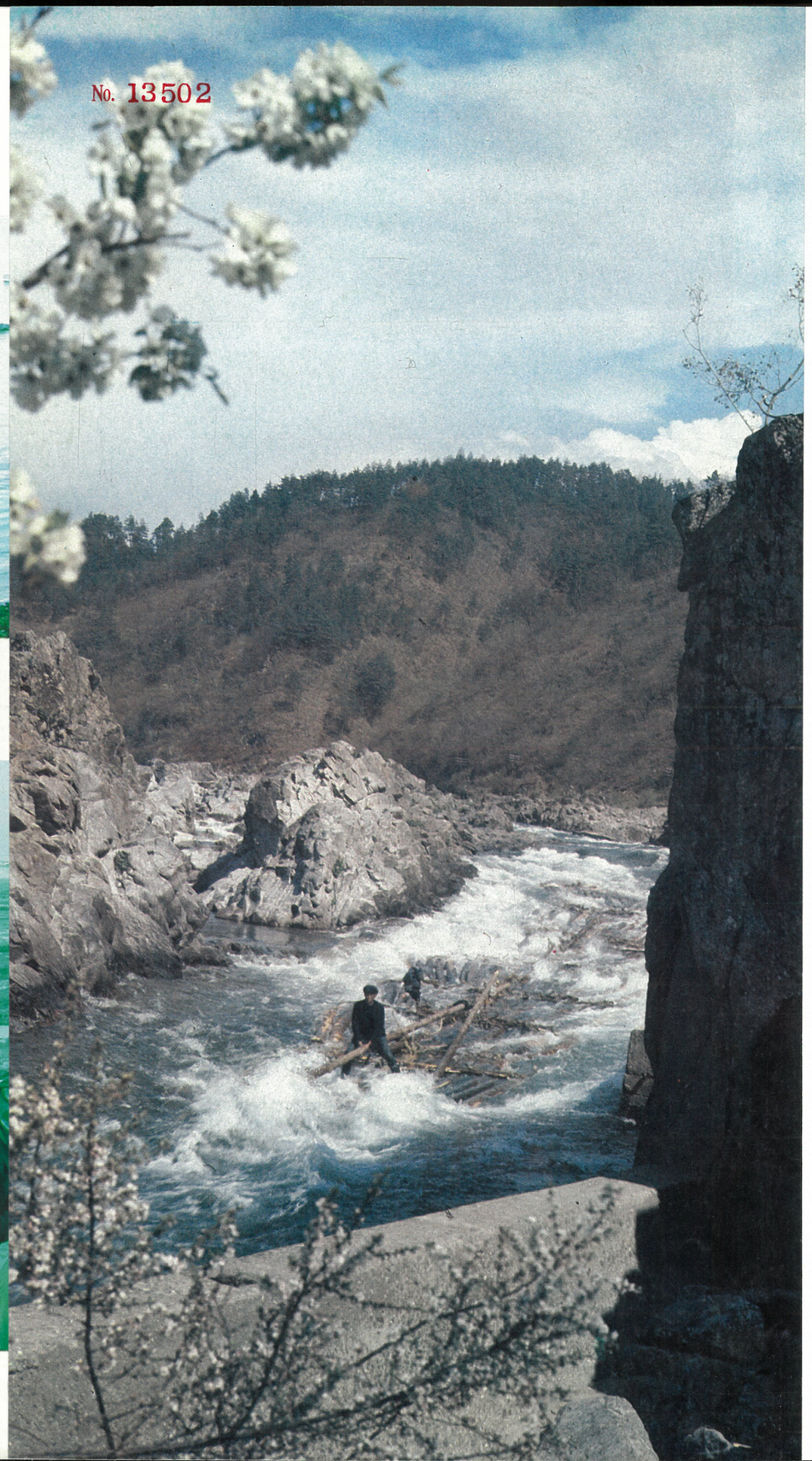

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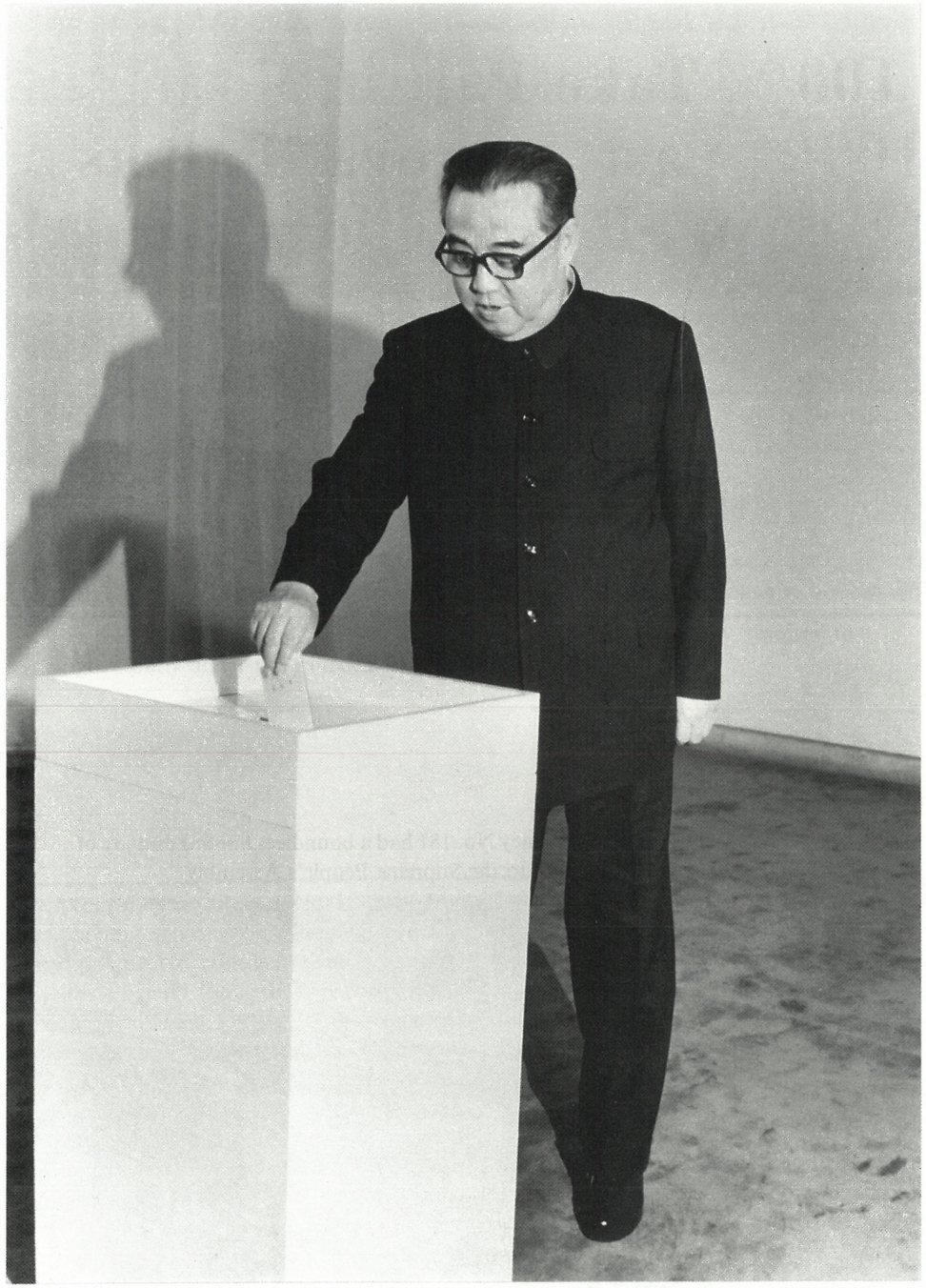

The great leader President Kim Il Sung casts a ballot at the polling station of Sub-Constituency No. 28, Constituency No. 123 for the Supreme People's Assembly Elections

100% Take Part in Voting
100% Cast Approval Ballots
in SPA Elections

On February 28 last, the elections to the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were carried out with success at all constituencies throughout the country.

That day, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, cast a ballot at the polling station of Sub-Constituency No. 28, Constituency No. 123 for the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly.

At 12 on the day, 100 per cent of registered electors, except those traveling abroad, took part in voting.

According to the information of the Central Election Committee on March 1, 100 per cent of the electors of Tokchon Constituency No. 181, who had the highest honour of nominating the great leader of our Party and people President Kim Il Sung as candidate for a deputy to the SPA, participated in voting with unbounded loyalty to the respected leader, and all of them cast approval ballots for him.

This was a clear expression of the entire Korean people's implicit support to and trust in the great leader of our Party and people President Kim Il Sung, the founder and guider of the DPRK, who has opened a new era of great national prosperity in this land and brought boundless honour and happiness and a bright future to our people by devoting his all to the sacred cause for the country and the people for 70 years; this was a manifestation of the unanimous desire and unshakable will of our people to hold him in high esteem for ever.

All the electors cast their ballots for the candidates of deputies to the SPA registered at all the constituencies.

The elections demonstrated once again to the whole world the invariable political and ideological qualities and invincible might of our people who are vigorously advancing forward united rock-firm around the Party and the leader, holding the great leader President Kim Il Sung in high esteem, and powerfully displayed the inexhaustible vitality of our revolutionary worker-peasant power and state and social system which are consolidating and developing day by day under the leadership of the Party.

The electors of Songrim Constituency No. 501 cast ballots of loyalty, resolved to fight stoutly under the guidance of the glorious Party

The electors of Tokchon Constituency No. 181 had a boundless honour and joy of electing the great leader a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly

The voting place is animated with dances

Builders of Munsu Street in an ecstasy of joy on the news of the returns of the elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly

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FRONT COVER: Chicken breeders' joy

INSIDE FRONT COVER: This is where the great leader President Kim Il Sung commanded the battle at Taehongdan to wipe out Japanese imperialist aggressors on May 23, 1939

BACK COVER: An open-air stage on May Day

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung's Thought on National-Liberation Movement

The national-liberation movement is an integral part of world revolution.

It is a movement for the liberation, independence and self-reliant development of hundreds of millions of oppressed people, and it plays historic role in winning the ultimate victory of world revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the history and experience of the national-liberation movement spanning centuries and advanced the thought on this movement.

To begin with, he clarified the truth that the national-liberation cause of the oppressed people can be won only through struggle and that this struggle is inevitable because of the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialist leopard cannot, and will never, change his imperialist spots. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people until it meets its doom.

"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 540.)

The Asian, African and Latin-American people's bitter history of centuries shows the brigandish nature of the imperialists who have oppressed and plundered weak and small nations by force. The oppressed people have no other alternative but to fight to win liberation or become slaves of imperialists. Because of their vicious aggressive and predatory nature imperialists can never cease from oppression and exploitation of their own accord nor can they bestow independence upon the colonial peoples. It is inevitable, therefore, that the oppressed people who don't want to be slaves should fight for their liberation against exploitation and oppression. The anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people, like the struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation and oppression, is inevitable in historical development.

The idea that the oppressed people can achieve their national-liberation cause only through struggle is totally valid even in the historical conditions of the present age. We can say so now that imperialists continue to intensify their exploitation and plunder of other nations in the form of neo-colonialism and work more craftily to maintain and expand their domination of colonies.

Imperialists never discard their exploitative, oppressive and plunderous nature to the last breath but make desperate attempts to retain their former positions and regain lost ground. Therefore, the oppressed people cannot but continue their struggle until imperialism is totally wiped off the face of the earth.

The great leader newly elucidated the role and position of the national-liberation movement in world revolution along with its historical necessity.

Formerly, the national-liberation movement was regarded as the reserve force of the international working class's struggle for socialism.

The great leader scientifically analyzed the changes in the national-liberation movement after World War II and clarified the new historical position of the national-liberation movement in world revolution and the correlation between the struggle of the international working class for socialism and this movement against imperialism.

The national-liberation movement is not the reserve force of the international working class's struggle. This movement and the working class's struggle are the great revolutionary forces of our age, the two major revolutionary forces of world revolution. Also, this movement is a great struggle which is not isolated from but joins into one torrent with, the struggle of the international working class for socialism, and deals the heaviest blow to imperialism and cuts its life line. So it plays a tremendous role in developing world revolution and winning its final victory.

The problem of establishing Juche in the revolutionary struggle and giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance takes the most important place in the great leader President Kim Il Sung's thought on the national-liberation movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Experience shows that if a nation, no matter how small, believes in and relies on the strength of its people, establishes Juche and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 187.)

As the great leader said, only when a nation believes in the strength of its people, firmly establishes Juche and fights with confidence in victory, can it emerge triumphant from the revolutionary struggle.

Juche must be established in the revolutionary struggle because the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is the internal revolutionary forces of each country.

When the internal revolutionary forces are not prepared a country can never win the revolutionary struggle, no matter how great external support is.

Only when the oppressed people strengthen their internal revolutionary forces and rely on them in their struggle can they attain freedom and liberation. If the broad masses of the people rise as one in the struggle against the oppressors they can defeat any aggressive forces of imperialism.

One must build up the internal revolutionary forces and, at the same time, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the revolutionary struggle.

Only when one maintains the revolutionary position of self-reliance can one smash any aggressive and subversive acts of imperialists and dynamically push forward the revolutionary struggle without giving it up halfway.

As seen above, establishing Juche and maintaining the revolutionary position of self-reliance is one of fundamental factors guaranteeing the victory of the national-liberation movement.

The great leader's idea of maintaining the revolutionary position of self-reliance in the national-liberation movement is inseparably

linked up with that of strengthening the international solidarity of this movement.

The historic cause of national liberation is the common cause of the oppressed people and the common cause of the international working class for human emancipation. Therefore, in order to win the ultimate victory of the national-liberation movement, all nations must unite and support and assist each other while maintaining the revolutionary position of self-reliance.

Proceeding from this, the great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the idea of strengthening international solidarity in the national-liberation movement and clarified problems arising in putting it into reality.

He also showed the way the peoples who have won national liberation and independence should take to build a new life.

The great leader's thought on the national-liberation movement is a great one whose correctness has been confirmed by the protracted revolutionary struggle and the constructive work in our country—the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Fatherland Liberation War and the struggle to build a new society.

Its correctness and vitality have been clearly demonstrated also by the struggle of the world's oppressed people for freedom and liberation.

Phraseology

NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE

The new system of agricultural guidance is a system to guide agriculture by the industrial method of management and in a unified way, so as to strengthen technical guidance to agricultural production and carry out management activities in a planned, systematic way.

In keeping with the legitimate requirements of agricultural development in our country, the great leader President Kim Il Sung created a new system of agricultural guidance in 1962. He did this by organizing the county cooperative-farm management committee and the provincial rural economy committee to which the county people's committee and the provincial people's committee transferred their function of agricultural guidance.

At the same time the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized into the Agricultural Commission.

The essence of this system is an application of the revolutionary mass line of our Party in agricultural guidance and management. It is to make agricultural working people responsible for the management of agriculture and enhance their role in this work.

In this system the county cooperative-farm management committee plays the most important role. It is because this committee directly guides agriculture by the industrial method of management.

The new system of agricultural guidance is a superior system that can bring agricultural management closer to the level of advanced industrial management; it is a system that can successfully solve the question of ownership through an organic combination of all-people ownership with cooperative ownership. Therefore, the new system plays an important role in increasing the production of agriculture, improving the peasants' living conditions, consolidating the cooperative economy and in eliminating the lag of the countryside.

National Unity Is a Road to Patriotism

—On the 46th Birthday of the ARF—

The Korean people are marking the 46th birthday of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first nationwide anti-Japanese national united front organization in Korea.

The road traversed by the Korean revolution is a history of patriotic struggles which brought about national liberation and prosperity by the united strength of the nation.

The Korean people started their struggle for national liberation as soon as Japanese imperialism completed its occupation of Korea in 1910. But their struggle was crushed by the Japanese bayonet because their "leaders" or "bigwigs" contended with each other for different isms and creeds and divided the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, drew a bitter lesson from it and planned, in the early period of his leadership to the Korean revolution, to liberate the country by defeating Japanese imperialism with the united forces of the nation.

Basing himself on the preparations he had made to put together all the patriotic forces opposed to Japan, the great leader founded the ARF on May 5, 1936, and was elected as its Chairman.

He made public its programme, rules and inaugural declaration which he had drawn up himself.

He has said:

"With the founding of the association, the anti-Japanese national united front movement developed more organizationally, systematically and rapidly on a nationwide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It became possible firmly to organize and mobilize all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to liberate the country."

The founding of the ARF fulfilled the long-cherished desire of the Korean people to bring about the unity of the entire nation in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Declaring its founding, the great leader appealed to the entire nation to come out as one in the anti-Japanese national front for liberation, irrespective of class, sex, position, party affiliation, age and religious belief.

Having the entire nation fight in a body under the banner of the ARF was a correct revolutionary way for national liberation and independence and for devotion to the country.

Therefore, in a matter of a few months after the establishment of the ARF, hundreds of thousands of people of all strata joined this organization.

Broad masses of people—workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, nationalists, national capitalists and patriotic men of religion—united under the banner of the ARF to join in the struggle against Japan.

Even those who had had prejudice against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, keenly realized, through their own experience, that national unity was the only correct road to national independence and devotion to the country, and joined hands with the Korean communists and

embarked on the anti-Japanese struggle under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front.

It was true of an Independence Army unit under Ryang Se Bong.

Ryang Se Bong realized his mistake and, on his deathbed, asked his men to join the KPRA under the command of the respected General Kim Il Sung. They were informed later of the ARF's programme and inaugural declaration and, under the command of Choe Yun Gu, came over to the KPRA. They developed to be true revolutionaries through the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They heroically fought until the country was liberated in 1945.

The founding of the ARF had great impact also on religious communities. Pak In Jin was an influential religionist. He met a representative of the KPRA and expressed his intention to join in the anti-Japanese national united front. And he wished to see the great General, if possible. The General assented to his request and met him at the secret camp in Mt. Paekdu.

Referring to patriotism displayed by religious people in the anti- Japanese struggle, the General praised Pak for his patriotic deeds against Japan in keeping with national conscience. He also acquainted him with communist views on the internal and external situation, the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the prospect of the Korean national liberation movement.

Pak In Jin expressed his full support to the General's inspiring and meaningful statements and pledged himself to devote his all to the anti-Japanese national liberation front. He came home, engraving the lofty plan of the great General in his mind, and became a member of the ARF and did all he could for the cause of national liberation.

Thanks to his active efforts, lower organizations of the ARF were formed in religious communities and many patriotic believers rallied around these organizations.

The same was true of An Chang Se, a recalcitrant nationalist. He repented of his past errors and took part in the patriotic struggle under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front.

In fact, after the founding of the ARF, many people who had been blinded by prejudice and misunderstanding, were able to know clearly which road would lead them to patriotism and which road to treason against the country and nation, and they rallied firmly under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front.

The ARF strengthened the internal forces of the revolution by knitting the broad masses of people around the great leader and, thereby, dependably ensured the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces.

It also made a great contribution to achieving ideological unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks on the basis of the great Juche idea.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, our people dynamically carried out the Korean revolutionary movement, with the anti-Japanese armed struggle at its core, through the united strength of the nation and finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation.

All historic facts show that when a nation unites and follows the road of independent revolutionary struggle, it is possible to achieve national liberation and independence and revolutionary victory. They also prove it the road of patriotic struggle. This is a truth affirmed by the lessons of the Korean revolutionary movement.

Han Jong Hyop

"Kapsan-Musan Military Road" and One-Step-Makes-a-Thousand-*ri* Tactics

Whenever we recall the brilliant victory won by the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the battle at the Musan area in May 1939, we renew our admiration for the guerrilla tactics of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who made use of the "Kapsan-Musan military road."

Dealt a heavy military and political blow at the historic Pochonbo battle in June 1937, the Japanese imperialist aggressors started that year the construction of the "Kapsan-Musan military road" in Korea's northern border area as one of their "emergency measures" to hold in check the KPRA's thrust into the homeland.

The construction was finished just before the main KPRA force readvanced into the homeland in May 1939; the road was swept clean for inspection. Now, they bragged that their frontier defences were impregnable.

It was around that time when the KPRA force under the command of the great leader crossed the Amnok River, on May 18. They camped overnight at Chong Hill and Konchang respectively, and reached Pegae Hill on May 20.

He called a meeting of KPRA commanders at Pegae Hill and charted an audacious plan to march swiftly into the Musan area along the military road by applying one-step-makes-a-thousand-*ri* tactics in the daytime, and conduct military and political activities there.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Every movement of the enemy troops clearly indicates that this time, too, they are focussing their attention on mountainous areas, the southeastern part of Mt. Paekdu in particular, calculating that we will move along mountain ridges. By massing their forces in mountainous regions around Mt. Potae, they pay little heed to the highway. This is one of the enemy's weak points.

"Another weakness is that they are concerned more about night than day. They concentrate on tightening up the night watch, anticipating that we will go into action at night to ensure secrecy and suddenness in battle.

"In view of the enemy's movements we need to march along the 'Kapsan-Musan military road', the enemy's new road for guarding the frontier, instead of climbing steep mountains, and conduct bold military activities on the march in the daytime, rather than at night."

According to his tactics the main force of the KPRA left their camp at Pegae Hill on the early

morning of May 21 and reached Lake Samji. They took midday meal and then marched in fine array along the military road in the afternoon to Mupo.

Men of the KPRA were in high spirits and quite delighted, saying "They laid a fine road for us!"

In fact, the enemy had never imagined that a unit of the KPRA would march along their military road in broad daylight. The unit marched some 40 km but not an enemy soldier appeared on the road. Regimental commander O Jung Hup and his men, who had been on a scouting mission in Japanese army uniform to prepare for the worst, were very sorry that they had had no chance to play the well-premeditated "drama".

When they reached Mupo after the successful march the KPRA men were again lost in great admiration for the respected leader's superb strategy and tactics.

This bold march could be carried out by such an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander as the great leader President Kim Il Sung, who is able to see through the enemy's weak points with extraordinary wisdom and penetrating insight and lead them by the nose.

That is why the enemy held up their hands in despair, saying that the superb guerrilla tactics of the great leader is "protean tactics that enables his men soar into the air or hide themselves in the ground and appear or disappear as they like."

So, the "Kapsan-Musan military road" had an ever-lasting legend about the brilliant commanding art of the great leader which struck terror into the Japs' hearts.

In accordance with his protean guerrilla tactics the main force of the KPRA carried out bold military and political activities at Sinsadong, Singaechok and other places, inspiring Koreans with confidence in national liberation and terrifying the enemy.

Under his command, on May 23 the KPRA unit inflicted a heavy blow on the enemy at the Taehongdan plain. The news of the shining victory won by our unit in the offensive operations at the Musan area instantly spread throughout the country, imbuing our people with the conviction of revolutionary victory and arousing them more forcefully to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In this way the battle contributed to leading the Korean revolution to a continuous upswing. Precisely here lies its historic significance.

Ryu Gwang Su

Phraseology

NEWSPAPER "SAENAL"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung personally launched the newspaper "Saenal" at Fusong on January 15, 1928. It is the first revolutionary publication in Korea.

The basic mission of this newspaper was to educate the younger generation and other broad sections of people in patriotism against Japan, rally them solidly in organizations and help young people shape a revolutionary world outlook, so as to develop them to be true Korean revolutionaries and vigorously arouse the broad masses to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Juche-oriented revolutionary press began to take root after the foundation of "Saenal".

Great Father of the People (3)

Today everybody deeply reveres the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who has outstanding popular personality.

It was on the eve of the New Year 1972. The esteemed leader enjoyed a New Year's performance given by children at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and congratulated them on their success. The kids came running up to him, shouting hurrahs. They crowded round him and clung to him, calling him "Father!". The great leader stroked their heads.

An illustrious Japanese journalist happened to be there. He had been eager to write the President's biography. The former told the latter of this desire. At these words a beaming smile vanished from his face. The beloved President told him that there would be no need to biographize him and advised him to write about the Korean people if he wanted. This grey-haired journalist, a well-informed globe trotter, drooped his head, touched by the popular character of the great leader. He had never met such a noble personality before. Afterwards he penned a book entitled "Leader and People" which carries the deep emotions he had in those days and impressively described the great leader's popular traits of character.

The esteemed leader has devoted all his life to the people and has performed immortal exploits for the country and the people. There are numerous episodes illustrative of this and his virtues as a people's leader.

As they entered 1972 the Korean people were preparing for colourful celebrations to mark April 15, the 60th birthday of the great leader. But he tried hard to dissuade them from doing so. At the end of his tether he went so far as to say that if such grand functions were held on his birthday, he would leave the capital city for the countryside and spend the day in tranquility.

So, one early April day in 1972 veteran fighters who had worked with the great leader from the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle visited his office to inform him of the Korean people's ardent desire. "We've worked under you leader for nearly 40 years, but have never gone contrary to your intentions. But we cannot comply with your instructions for this once." One of the fighters spoke to him through tears.

The great leader was speechless for a while, as if it was hard for him to refuse his earnest request. He said, in a persuasive tone of voice, that it was of no use to celebrate his birthday grandly and that he would be grateful if they enabled him to pass the day quietly.

Another fighter said that not only they themselves but also the entire Korean people desired to celebrate the meaningful holiday of April 15. And he again solicited him for his consent. The great leader was embarrassed and looked out of the window, before he turned to them to say: "If you care for me so, then I suggest that we take a picture together and see the art performance prepared by schoolchildren

that day.... I do agree with you that the children of the whole country should be gifted with candies and cakes. I'll be very pleased to see them happy with the gifts on my birthday." In addition, the President remarked that April 25, the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, should be observed more jubilantly. And he advised them to make good arrangements for its celebrations.

The great leader was born to serve the people and looks upon their joy as his own. Therefore, he spends his birthday as an ordinary day. He always bestows all honours on the people and rejoices over it. They are greatly moved by this noble popular personality of his.

One spring day in 1947 when nation-building was in full swing, the great leader visited a salt works situated on the Kwangryang Bay. He had a chat with the workers and worked in the salt ponds himself, while giving them valuable advices about their future work.

In the nick of his departure an old man with hoary hair abruptly squeezed through crowds of people and came up to the beloved leader. He made a deep bow to him and said: "General, how I wanted to see you, the King of all the people, awake or asleep!... Now that I have satisfied my long-cherished wish, I will not regret even if I died right now." He said in a choking voice and sobbed, prostrated on the ground.

This scene astounded the respected leader. He lost no time in helping the aged man up to his feet with his hands. He said: "Please don't say so, grandfather! There is no king in our liberated country; the masters are workers and peasants now." The great leader took him by the hand and went on to say: "I have a grandfather like you. He is also engaged in farming now."

What he said carries a noble idea that working people should receive highest respect and best treatment and that workers and peasants, once humiliated and downtrodden, should be treated like a "king" in Korea where a new social system was established.

The President always considers that he belongs to the people, and he is more pleased to be called their son than the General. Whenever new tasks were set to build socialism, he would tell officials that the people were their teachers and that when they went among the people they could find out ways to tackle them. And he himself would go to visit the people.

If anyone asks him how the great changes occurred in Korea, the President always credits it to his people, and says that they are transparently honest and conscientious people, the best people who weather any storm and stress for the Party and the revolution. And he adds proudly that the Workers' Party of Korea is mighty and does whatever it wants to because it has these people.

As can be seen above, the President is a true people's leader who is simple and modest. Therefore, they follow him and familiarly call him their great father. History shows that personality changes with the lapse of time. However, the great leader who is endowed with popular spirit lives among the people and leads a frugal life all the time.

The respected leader saw some cakes on the table the anti-Japanese fighters had set on his second birthday after liberation. He said that he could not be the first to eat them while Korean children were not yet provided with candies and cakes. He would

not take them. In the days of the Fatherland Liberation War he ate millet like the people and personally tended a vegetable garden, as he was concerned about their hard living conditions.

Throughout his life of 70 years the great leader has lived a simple life which has no difference with the people's.

It was one summer day in 1966 when the country got quite rich and the people's living standards improved remarkably. The great leader, who had been touring northwest Korea for firsthand guidance, boarded a boat and went against the rapid stream in a mountainous region so as to pick out the place of a power station. There appeared a village past noon.

The accompanying officials asked the leader to have lunch there before resuming his voyage. The boat stopped on the riverside and he disembarked onto the pebbly beach. He looked towards the village with arms akimbo. After a while he said to the officials: "We should not go there and bother the villagers. They must be taking lunch at home now. We'd better not trouble them." So, an iron pot was fixed on stones by the water's edge and noodle was prepared with a portable ricer. This lunch was too simple for the great leader. The officials had lumpy throats and held their heads down. The respected leader asked them not to just remain seated but help themselves to the noodle, and started eating the food.

This sublime scene afforded a glimpse of the popular personality of the President who leads too modest a life as the leader of a nation.

Immensely happy are the Korean people who live and work under the guidance of the esteemed leader President Kim Il Sung, the great father of the people, and the glorious Party centre.

A Car Runs For Three Schoolchildren

Every morning a car hoots pleasantly and leaves the village of Kyedung, Ryongrim County, Chagang Province. It carries two sisters and a brother—Choe Ok Sun, Choe Gyong Sun and Choe Yong Nam. They go to school by this car sent by the Party Central Committee.

The Kyedung village nestles at the foot of the Wagal Peak and Solhan Mountain, the main summits of the Rangrim mountain range. It is a remote village which has seven houses in all.

A few years ago Choe Myong Gil and his family moved into this village and were welcomed by the villagers. He had three pupils, who were the first schoolchildren of the village. The villagers were so delighted to have them that they helped them attend school without inconveniences.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The youth and children are the heir to our revolutionary cause and represent the future of our country. Our nation's destiny and our revolution's future depend on how we train the youth and children."**

The village folk rose as one to build up the road from the village to the Kuryong Senior Middle School. The blessed trio attended school without any worries and learned to their hearts' content.

Around this time the glorious Party sent them a school car, concerned about their walk along a considerably long mountain road. Also, it sent the villagers TV sets, a truck, and things needed for a cultural life. This loving care can be bestowed only by our Party which puts into effect great President Kim Il Sung's lofty plans. He begrudges nothing for posterity and gives them the best things first.

"Really it seems like a dream. We could not have even thought of going to school before liberation. But the Party sent a car for three children. How could we repay the great benefits of the respected President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre!" said an old man named Pak Jun Tae. His simple words reflect what all the villagers feel.

The threesome study hard as top-honour and model pupils in the kindly embrace of great President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party.

A Great Man

600 MILLION BRICKS

One day in 1956, a Cabinet official was studying a document on the fulfilment of the plan for postwar reconstruction and development of the national economy. All of a sudden, he uttered an exclamation. Another official asked what was the matter.

"It's mysterious," replied the official who was reading the document.

"What is so mysterious?"

"Do you remember how many bricks the great leader said would be needed for reconstruction when we were debating on the postwar development plan?"

"He said '600 million', I think."

"Have a look at this."

He handed the document over to him. It showed the total amount of materials used on postwar reconstruction. It told 600 million bricks had been used.

It so happened about a month before the armistice that the great leader President Kim Il Sung called officials concerned to discuss problems on postwar reconstruction. Debate was held on how many bricks would be necessary for the reconstruction. Bricks were one of the first needs to rebuild the national economy on the ruins caused by the war. But when this item was placed on the agenda, no one dared voice his opinion.

No one had ever had to plan such a scale, and it was no easy thing to estimate.

The great leader looked round and asked: "How many bricks did we use to build the University?" An official replied "three million."

"Three million? We are going to erect approximately 200 buildings of that size, aren't we?"

The General calculated for a while and then said:

"So we'll need about 600 million."

The plan for brick production was mapped out this way.

Foreigners Say

"Korea, a Dignified and Prestigious Country"

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and provided its people with an advanced socialist system. In a historically short period of time he turned our country into a powerful socialist state independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and safeguarding the nation by wisely leading the revolution and construction on the basis of the great Juche idea.

Under the banner of the prosperous Republic, the Korean people fully enjoy an independent and creative life and live happily free from all cares and worries.

Thanks to the intelligent leadership of the great leader and the devoted struggle of our people, the might of our Republic increases day by day and its international authority rises markedly.

The revolutionary people of the world highly praise ours as a "dignified and prestigious country", and deeply admire the great leader who established a developed and powerful socialist state on this land.

A Senegalese newspaper wrote:

"Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, Korea has turned into a dignified and prestigious country, a country arousing worldwide admiration. In a short period, he built Korea that had once been struck off the world map, into a powerful socialist industrial state with the most superior socialist system, an independent national economy and great defence capabilities".

A bureau director of a Thai newspaper said:

"I really envy Korean socialism. I have an urge to live under this wonderful system."

A French economist stated:

"Korea is a utopia for mankind. We can say so definitely for the following reasons: the working people are full-fledged masters of the country; they are factually provided with political freedoms and rights; the country has an independent national economy and self-reliant defence power; the state organizes and ensures all aspects of the people's life such as labour and rest; the economy, technology, science and culture develop at an unimaginably high speed and the leader, party and people form a trinity."

A foreign friend said:

"Korea has many things we envy. As many as stars in the sky.

"We envy the factories which easily make machines and equipment for themselves; we envy the fertile land which bears a rich crop every year; we envy the children's palaces and rural hospitals, to say nothing of the free education and free medical care. We deeply envy even the roadside trees, fresh air and laughter of people.

"But all these envies put together cannot be compared with the envy at the happiness of the Korean people who have great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader. We unboundedly envy them living under him. Really, they are the happiest people in the world."

The world's people highly praise the respected leader, saying that it is thanks to him that Korea has been turned into an advanced socialist power, into a country with high prestige and dignity.

A Zambian newspaper pointed out:

"Korea, a dignified and prestigious great country, a country that arouses worldwide admiration, was built by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, whom its people hold in such a high esteem."

The Chairman of Burma-Korea Friendship Society said:

"All the miraculous events and brilliant exploits engraved on the annals of the Republic are the

Prodigy Grows under Grateful Care

Kim Ha Gyong studies at the special course of the Pyongyang Fine Arts College. On January 12, she was, as usual, practising calligraphy.

She is only 12 years old. She attended the Sogu Girls Senior Middle School in Wonsan. She was enrolled in the college a few months ago, before graduation, thanks to Party arrangements.

She never dreamt that day she would be bestowed an honour she would remember all her life. An official of the Party Central Committee informed her that respected fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung wanted to see her. With a leaping heart she entered the room where the great leader was. He introduced her to cadres, saying that she was an excellent calligrapher, and tenderly asked her to show her hand.

How she had wished to show the fatherly Marshal the calligraphy which she had practised heart and soul for five years! She held the brush and, without hesitation, ran it on a white sheet of paper.

With master strokes she dashed off the letters which had always been on her mind: "I wish long life and good health to fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung in the New Year."

At the suggestion of the fatherly leader she wrote letters of various sizes in vertical and horizontal lines.

Satisfied to see her drawing one letter after another he praised her talent time and again and said that she was a prodigy.

Then he asked her what her father was. She replied that her father was a factory worker in Wonsan. The leader was a hugely delighted to hear this. With a beaming smile on his face he said. "A prodigy was born into a worker's family, a worker's daughter has become a prodigy."

That day the girl had the greatest honour to have a photo taken with the fatherly leader.

Such a prodigy as Kim Ha Gyong cannot emerge from any society.

Kim Ha Gyong, an ordinary worker's daughter could be a prodigy thanks to the socialist system in which man is regarded as the most powerful being in the world and can give a free rein to his talent, and thanks also to the grateful care of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre.

glorious fruit borne by the Juche idea.

"Indeed, the Korean people, for the first time in their history of several thousand years, could quickly build a powerful socialist state independent politically and self-reliant in the economy and safeguarding the nation entirely because they have respected Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader."

The captain of a Japanese ship pointed out in his impression of Korea:

"Korea is widely known as a country that the world's progressive people respect and envy from the bottom of their hearts. When it comes to Korea, they refer first to the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It is because Korea without President Kim Il Sung is unthinkable. Korea exists and the Korean people are dignified and happy as there is President Kim Il Sung. Therefore, Korea is the Korea of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Maishu Saissumpaeng, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party and Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade of Laos, stated:

"The DPRK enjoys high international position and prestige, for it has great President Kim Il Sung as their leader."

"My Desire Is One"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has turned the northern half of the Republic into a people's paradise. The south Korean people are vigorously fighting to hasten national reunification so that all our brethren can live happily together in his embrace, boundlessly respecting him as the sun of the nation and great father of the people.

Some time ago a certain Li, an inhabitant in Yongdungpo Ward of Seoul, was chatting with Kim, a next-door neighbour, about their worsening living conditions. Li said, "We cannot take ourselves out of our own cares even a moment in this damned society. But in the north they live free of any worries under the wise guidance of General Kim Il Sung." Then Kim remarked that he had heard that the north is an earthly paradise where people know no worries and went on: "People call General Kim Il Sung's policy a people-centred policy or the people-first policy. It implies that his government gives centrality to common folks like us and subordinates everything to their good.... General Kim Il Sung has built the world's first state whose people don't know any worries. I would have nothing to regret if I could live carefree in such a paradise even for once."

An old man Kim living in Tangjin County, South Chungchong Province, saw his villagers worrying about their livelihood sorrowing over their hard fate, as they had failed in farming. He said to them: "We peasants have lived a hard life from generation to generation. We shouldn't blame fate, we should blame the wrong rulers. No doubt, the north is an earthly paradise as the fishermen who have been there and other people say." He went on to say:

"Of course, there is no pauper in the north. All are said to live happily there knowing no worry about food, clothing and housing, medical treatment and schooling of their children. Peasants like us know no flood and drought, do farming with machines and reap a bumper harvest every year. If there is a paradise as ancient people said, it would be the north in which people live happily, loving and respecting each other, free of taxation and with enough foods to eat, I can say for sure. It is entirely thanks to the good government of General Kim Il Sung, the brilliant anti-Japanese commander and the sun of the nation whom all revere as a matchless patriot and peerless legendary hero."

Choe, a worker living in Songdong Ward of Seoul, met his old friend of late after a long separation and said: "In south Korea it is as difficult as plucking a star out of the sky for people like us to have jobs knowing no worries about food, clothing and shelter and about children's schooling. But if this society is upturned, the country reunified and placed under the government of General Kim Il Sung, my cherished desire will come true and I shall be able to cast off the yoke of poverty and live in clover. General Kim Il Sung is a great leader and benign father of people who is devoting all his life to their good."

A certain Choe, a religious man living in the Songdong Ward, expressed his infinite reverence for General Kim Il Sung, saying: "He is a wise statesman, peerless patriot and great leader unrivalled in

the East and West and throughout all ages."

Unboundedly respecting the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the south Korean people are renewing their resolve to fight more vigorously to hasten the day when they will live in his bosom.

Kim, a teacher of a primary school on a solitary islet of Muan County in South Cholla Province, wrote a poem longing for the great leader President Kim Il Sung:

When the warm sun peeps in through the dewy window
I miss your warm love, dear General.

When poor, ill-treated children
Collapse at their desks while reading,
I miss your warm hand, dear General.

When children in tatters here on Rak Islet
Look at white clouds in the northern sky,
I long to see your image, dear General.

O how we thirst
For your benign embrace!

Recently a university student in Seoul, Pak by surname, wrote:

"If anybody asks me about my desire, I will reply without hesitation, 'It is to be in the embrace of General Kim Il Sung.' And if asked about my second desire, I will repeat, 'It is to be in the embrace of General Kim Il Sung.' And if asked likewise for the third time, I will give the same answer in a louder voice.

"My answer will be the same no matter how many times asked. My desire is one and it is to be in the bosom of General Kim Il Sung.

"If the country is reunified, my lifelong desire to live in the fold of General Kim Il Sung will come true."

And he pledged himself to devote his all to the sacred, worthy struggle for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

A certain Cho, an inhabitant of Sihung County in Kyonggi Province, told his family, "General Kim Il Sung is a peerless patriot and a great man carrying on genuine government for the people." And he went on to say: "The day will surely come when we will fare well, too. We have the great General who clearly shows the road for our nation to take. He will also save our people from distress. Let's live stoutly, believing only in General Kim Il Sung."

Three young men crossing a bridge over the Han River chanced to see an old man fling himself from the bridge into the river. The old man killed himself, unable to bear the squeeze by the south Korean puppets. The young men could not repress their indignation. They said: "People cannot live on in south Korea no matter how hard they try. So they drown themselves. How happy it will be if the day comes earlier when the country is reunified and we live under the care of General Kim Il Sung." And they resolved like this: "Let's take actions from today. Let's have our organization and fight as taught by the General!"

One day university students in Seoul got together at the house of a journalist, a certain Li, and strongly denounced the south Korean puppet clique for running amuck to create "two Koreas". They expressed their unreserved support for the national reunification programme of General Kim Il Sung and decided to fight along the road to reunification indicated by him, closely united with one thought and purpose, so as to make their life worthwhile.

That day they decided to form a "Brotherhood for Unification" at the proposal of a student, Yun.

President Kim Il Sung Is the True Leader of the People

Elop Wiekrund (Sweden)

A portrait of President Kim Il Sung is on the desk in a bright room of my home.

Whenever I look at his bright, benevolent and tender image, my heart throbs with the feeling that he is the only leader of the people in our time and that his lifelong service to the people has earned for him the unreserved support and love of the entire Korean people.

Having his portrait in my room is, indeed, my greatest honour and happiness.

President Kim Il Sung is a national hero. He is praised by the people for his theoretical contribution and for his practical services to the struggle against imperialists and for the building of socialism in the DPRK.

The history of his revolutionary activities is one of providing the people with an independent and creative life, of improving their material and cultural standards; it is a history truly for the people. It is adorned with his devotion to the masses of people and is an example for all revolutionaries and communists to follow.

He took upon himself the destiny of his country and people at a tender age, and ever since has heroically fought, leading the immeasurably difficult struggle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation. This has been a sacred struggle to win free and independent Korea for the Korean people, to build a free and people's democratic state where the people decide everything as its masters, and to advance Korea to the ranks of full-fledged independent and sovereign nations.

When Korea was under Japanese imperialist occupation, he advanced the Juche-motivated line of carrying out the Korean revolution by the efforts of the Koreans themselves and organized and led the armed forces to fight the Japanese.

When self-styled "revolutionaries" and "communists" were fussing abroad about some unique doctrines to be applied to the revolution in the homeland, the President took a firm stand declaring that the Korean revolution must be carried out by the Korean people themselves, and put forward the policy of struggle fit for the Korean scene, on the basis of the study of his people and country.

He educated the guerrillas in patriotism.

In his days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle President Kim Il Sung said:

"Korean communists must know well, boast of and love ardently the 5,000 years of our people's history and brilliant culture and the physical aspects

and rich resources of the homeland. They must hold to the lofty ideal and firm resolve to build a communist society, a paradise for the people, in their beautiful country."

With such a heart nobler than any others President Kim Il Sung loves his country and people and has been working for their prosperity.

Indeed, he has no equal in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world.

Historically, it was President Kim Il Sung and none other who advanced the line of armed struggle against Japanese imperialist occupation and who organized and led the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle over a period of 15 years and defeated the enemy.

During my visit to Korea I saw with my own eyes that Korea was flourishing in all aspects of society and was most successful in the world.

The powerful heavy industries distributed in a balanced way, a highly developed socialist agriculture, innumerable educational institutions of all levels, the children brought up at state and public expenses, the equitable people's living—all this amazed me every day and every hour. At first many doubts arose in my mind: "How was this country able to attain such an all-round, amazing progress in such a short time, out of such backwardness and destitution?"

It took me several days to find the answer to this question. All these tremendous successes are attributable to the Juche idea, the unique thought of President Kim Il Sung, and to his painstaking efforts.

His on-the-spot guidance alone will be enough to explain how hard he has worked. As far as I know, no one has ever travelled such a long way and visited so many places to give guidance as President Kim Il Sung has done. His leadership is for the welfare of the people, and he is enshrined in every Korean heart.

His policy is not a policy for policy's sake but a policy that meets the people's desire to the full.

The long history of mankind shows that a leader who works in accordance with the desire of the people always enjoys their support.

President Kim Il Sung always puts forward a policy that meets the wish and interests of the working masses and leads the struggle to carry it out. The relation between him and the working masses is unprecedented, indeed.

Visitors to Korea will have an opportunity to see the farm village of Chongsan-ri. The anecdote about the President in relation to this village is what I have never imagined. President Kim Il Sung visited the village to work out the policy for increasing agricultural production in the changed, new circumstances. He met different sections of the villagers and talked with them, listening to their suggestions and asking their opinions of the problems concerning the policy he was making. And he applied the Juche idea to this. The result was excellent. That was the origin of the famous Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method. This is an entirely new method of leadership.

Another example from the events immediately after liberation.

In view of the cherished desire for land of the landless peasants, President Kim Il Sung paid many visits to farm villages in order to hear the opinions of the peasants who were supposed to receive land. He would spend many days, sharing bed and board with them. His on-the-spot guidance brought about a most successful agrarian reform in 1946 which was carried out with an ardent support and acclamation of all the peasants.

This art and method of leadership of the President is the master key to all these successes in Korea.

President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the leader of the people who came from among the people and dedicates everything to their well-being.

To go among the people and discuss state affairs with them is not a thing every statesman can do. President Kim Il Sung alone has such qualities.

He was born of a revolutionary family which had fought against foreign imperialists for the freedom and happiness of the people. Already in his early years of revolutionary struggle he acquired the valuable experience that the masses of people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also their motive force.

When I found the source of impetus to the development of free, democratic and advanced new Korea, I could not repress my intense desire to keep his portrait for ever by my side.

"He is the great leader of the people. I wish I could live under his loving care like the Korean people....

"If only I can have the portrait of President Kim Il Sung in my house, it will be as good as living always by his side."

This desire of mine was satisfied at last. The moment I got his portrait, I felt the greatest happiness in my life. At that time I was all excitement at the thought of his strong affection for his country and people and the painstaking efforts he had made for the nation scores of years. I felt as if the whole globe were in my arms, with its revolution suspended. Everything seemed to bless me in great excitement. All my body and soul were afire with gratitude to President Kim Il Sung and with my wish for his long life.

April 15, 1982 will mark the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the outstanding leader of all statesmen.

The seventy years of his life is a long history of struggle to drive out foreign invaders and free the Korean from all sorts of exploitation and subjugation, from all forms of fetters.

The name of President Kim Il Sung is the symbol of freedom and independence for hundreds of millions of exploited people.

Korea, your name is glorious in the eyes of the whole world because you are led by the distinguished leader President Kim Il Sung!

Korea, you are a paradise, the envy of the progressive people the world over, because you are the glorious land where President Kim Il Sung was born!

All oppressed people, revolutionaries and communists of the world, let us give glory to President Kim Il Sung, the great leader and genius of creation and construction!

Let all of us wish him a long life and good health and great success in the cause of the people!

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, we sincerely wish that the people in south Korea, after driving out the oppressors, will also live happily together with the people in the northern half of the Republic under the President's leadership.

◇

Poem

Juche, It's Great

Gilbert Roberts (England)

Great Juche,
It's Kim Il Sung.
He is the sun of Juche
That the world looks up to
With great respects.

As he is, Juche was born,
As it's great, Juche
Stretches its roots into
The continents and oceans.

Oh, great Juche,
It's the great philosophy
That centers on man and makes
All serve him.

As created is this philosophy,
It gives too, the creed of Juche
For myself who was born in Wales of
Britain and engaged in the ocean for
More than 40 years.

Oh, great Juche,
It's great one whose idea teaches
The truth that man is the master
Of all things and decides everything.

The new era opened up for the
Independence by the Juche that makes
The people who wander about jungles of
Dogma and flunkeyism, think with
Their own brains and take up
The destiny on their own.

Great is Juche,
When on the globe, have you ever
Known human history of philosophy
Valuing man the most.

Since it is, in high esteem you hold
Genius of ideology and theory
Sage master of leadership, Kim Il Sung.

Juche Kim Il Sung
Powerful philosophy
Whenever recite and recite,
Warm up your hearts,
Whereupon peruse still more
Vigorous you become.

Sea of Juche will be the future
Of the world,
Therefore still higher is it surging
And billions of peoples forward
Along the route of Juche, shouting
Long Live, Kim Il Sung.

Kim Il Sung, the author of the
Great Juche, we felicitate Him
In high reverence for the eternity
Of bliss and his longevity and health.

What Is Essential in Carrying Forward the Leader's Revolutionary Cause (2)

Inheritance of the Revolutionary Traditions Established by the Leader

The leader of the working class authors guiding revolutionary ideas and establishes revolutionary traditions while leading the revolution.

The revolutionary traditions established by him are a cornerstone, a precious asset for carrying forward to completion the revolutionary cause pioneered by him. The revolutionary cause pioneered by him advances successfully to completion on the basis of the revolutionary traditions and after their pattern.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The long-range revolutionary cause of the working class will be accomplished through the process of defending, embodying and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., p. 112.)

Our Party Central Committee defined that what attitude is taken towards the revolutionary traditions is a fundamental problem concerning attitude towards the Party and the revolution. Carrying forward the revolutionary traditions established by the leader is a major aspect of the inheritance of his revolutionary cause. This is firstly because the revolutionary traditions are the historical roots which keep the revolution on.

The revolutionary cause of the working class advances triumphantly on the basis of the victories, successes, achievements and experience already made and gained.

First of all, the revolutionary traditions are a historical source that elucidates the revolutionary ideas, fighting spirit, the principles and methods of revolutionary struggle and precious experience in practice which should be carried forward from generation to generation in the struggle to inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause.

Also, the revolutionary traditions are a historical source of ideo-spiritual strength the masses of people display in the struggle to carry the leader's revolutionary cause to completion. Therefore, unless the revolutionary traditions achieved by the leader are inherited, it is impossible to give blood and flesh and virility to the revolution that is carried on from one generation after another.

The revolutionary traditions constitute an important aspect of the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause also because they contain revolutionary assets that afford a model on which to carry the revolutionary cause to completion.

The revolutionary traditions achieved by the leader include his ideological system and noble communist revolutionary spirit, lofty revolutionary achievements and rich experience in struggle, revolutionary work methods and popular work style. These are priceless assets that constitute a model, a prototype in the efforts to consummate the leader's revolutionary cause.

They also include assets that have to be preserved as a model on which to build the party and the state and transform society along revolutionary lines through socio-economic reforms.

Therefore, only when the revolutionary traditions established by the leader are defended and carried forward throughout generations, the revolutionary cause of the working class can be victoriously advanced to completion without setbacks and hardships.

The revolutionary traditions can be inherited correctly only when their purity is firmly guaranteed, they are embodied thoroughly in revolutionary practice and the education in them is intensified continually.

When the purity of the revolutionary traditions is firmly guaranteed, these traditions can always be an immutable cornerstone of the revolution and a source of invincibility. Also, when it is guaranteed, the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader will not degenerate and will be dependably inherited as the leader's cause.

All the revolutionary traditions inherited by the working-class party are formed through the embodiment of the leader's ideas and his leadership. Accordingly, medley elements alien to the revolutionary history made by the leader must not in the least be allowed to penetrate the revolutionary traditions. Otherwise, their purity cannot be guaranteed and their revolutionary nature degenerates. In the long run, the revolutionary traditions themselves are eradicated.

If the purity of the revolutionary traditions are to be guaranteed, it is also necessary to wage an uncompromising struggle to stamp out any practice intended to vulgarize or derogate the traditions. For any such practice is a counterrevolutionary move to eradicate the historical roots of the revolution and lead it in a wrong direction.

Next in importance in inheriting the revolutionary traditions achieved by the leader is to conduct a substantial education in the revolutionary traditions as an essential matter in defending the party and the revolution.

This education is an ideological educational work to equip people with the revolutionary ideas and theories, communist revolutionary spirit, revolutionary traits of character, lofty revolutionary achievements and rich experience in struggle originated and developed by the leader who blazed the road to revolutionary victory.

The education enables one to actively learn the revolutionary traditions achieved by the leader and thoroughly apply them in practice, so that one strongly safeguards the traditions as a cornerstone of the revolution and splendidly carries them forward. Furthermore, the education enables one to have a clear grasp of the historical roots of the party and the revolution, so that one strongly defends them and develop to be a true heir to the leader's revolutionary cause.

The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the fundamental matters which the working-class party should always grasp firmly in order to defend the leader who provided the historical roots of the revolution, safeguard the party and the revolution and carry forward to

completion the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader through generations. In order to uphold and carry forward the revolutionary traditions and admirably carry the leader's revolutionary cause to consummation, it is necessary to intensify the education in the traditions constantly and in a substantial way. This education should be strengthened particularly under the historical circumstances where revolutionary generations change and young people who have not undergone revolutionary ordeals appear as masters of the revolution. This enables the revolutionary traditions to be a historical source that keeps the revolution alive, a historical factor for the victorious advancement of the revolution.

What is of primary importance in the education in the revolutionary traditions is to learn the leader's revolutionary ideas and his communist revolutionary spirit.

His ideas and spirit are a precious mental pabulum which helps people establish a revolutionary world outlook and develop to be communist revolutionaries. They are a source of inexhaustible strength that enables them to win victory in the teeth of any hardship or obstacle.

In the revolutionary achievements, experience in struggle, revolutionary work methods and popular work style are embodied the leader's revolutionary ideas and communist revolutionary spirit. Therefore, priority is given to the work of leading people to learn his ideas and spirit.

Also important in the education in the revolutionary traditions is to deeply study and grasp the noble revolutionary achievements made by the leader and his wealth of experience in struggle.

His achievements and rich experience in struggle are a precious asset, a live pattern in successfully carrying out the revolution and construction. When one deeply studies and grasps the achievements and experience, one can successfully step up revolutionary struggle and work of construction as taught by the leader.

Another important aspect of the education in the revolutionary traditions is to make one actively learn the revolutionary work methods and popular work style. The work methods and style are an application of the leader's theory of mass leadership and method of guidance. When one zealously works to learn the leader's such methods and style, one can develop into a communist revolutionary firmly prepared not only in ideology and theory but also in personality and style and properly organize and mobilize the masses and lead the revolutionary struggle to victory.

What is also important in inheriting the revolutionary traditions is to fully translate the leader's traditions in practice. Carrying forward the revolutionary traditions is aimed not at knowing these traditions as a mere historical fact but at thoroughly applying all the revolutionary wealth accumulated by the leader in practice, so as to advance the revolution and construction.

The defence, inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions is completely realized through applying in practice the revolutionary spirit and wealth contained in the revolutionary traditions.

Without carrying the revolutionary traditions into reality, it is impossible to inherit admirably the lofty revolutionary spirit and wealth contained in the traditions nor defend and carry them forward throughout generations. Thoroughly carrying the leader's revolutionary traditions into practice is a decisive condition for carrying them forward.

Therefore, while strongly defending the revolutionary traditions, the working-class party should make dynamic efforts to embody them thoroughly in work and life.

The Brilliant Image of the Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician (2)

PLEDGE ON RYONGNAM HILL

Muhammad Al Missuri (Syria)

Here is an elaborate poem.

As I stand on Ryongnam Hill at sunrise,
The land of 3,000 ri greets my eyes.
Learning the leader's great idea,
I will be the master of the revolution
in this land, Korea.
O Korea, I will add glory to thee.

On the road of Juche I will be firm and steady
Under the guidance of the leader great.
Braving the raging waves and storms,
I will lead Korea into the future.
O Korea, I will make thee famous.

I will go on for ever with the cause of the sun
That shines over the whole world.
I will bring about the era of communism
When the red glow of Juche will cover the
earth.
O Korea, Korea, my Korea!

This poem was written by the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il on the day he entered Kim Il Sung University, the institution of Juche education. It deeply impresses everyone with solemn feelings for his indomitable will, lofty desire and deep conviction.

The road of Juche leading Korea to the future, which is an untrodden path, is sure to be thorny. But this poem is pulsating with a strong will to lead Korea unwaveringly along the road of Kimilsungism in face of any storm and stress as the master of the Korean revolution. It was a historic declaration in which the dear leader pledged to carry forward and complete brilliantly the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To be boundlessly loyal to the leader and to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause opened up by him is the legitimate requirement stemming from the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The international working-class movement has more than a hundred years of history. It shows clearly that when the question of allegiance to the leader is not solved correctly and it is not put forward as the fundamental question decisive of the issue of the revolution, many vicissitudes are inevitable in carrying forward and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In Korea today the revolutionary cause started by the leader is forging ahead victoriously without any trouble. The main explanation for this is that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is leading the Korean revolution; his loyalty to the leader is so intense the like of which is never known in the history of the working-class movement.

The unmeasured loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the noblest quality of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. This loyalty is rooted in the unshakable conviction and will which budded in his young heart and has grown stoutly.

Mother Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and a heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle, implanted her untinged and spotless loyalty to the great leader in the depths of the heart of her little son Kim Jong Il. She had always respected the great leader as the sun of the nation and retained her loyalty to him, rendering devoted service to him throughout the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The heart of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il burned more hotly with loyalty when Korea was liberated, and his loyalty was further intensified during the grim days of the war waged against US imperialism. In those days he lived separated from his father, to whom he wrote an admirable letter which reads in part:

"Dear Father whom I yearn for always,

"How have you been?

"I think you are having a hard time crushing the Yanks in the Fatherland Liberation War....

"You are not just an individual but the leader of the entire Korean people.

"So, all the Korean people and also we shall be happy to see you well and healthy and to know that you look out for enemy planes and take good care of yourself. From afar I sincerely wish you to be very careful about your health...."

This letter of Comrade Kim Jong Il to the great leader contains a valuable thing never known even in the most beautiful virtues cultivated by the people over thousands of years.

It is a common thing to be found anywhere that a child should long for his father. But the image of his father in the mind of Comrade Kim Jong Il was the noble image of the great leader to whom he would be loyal to the end of his life.

Therefore, from his boyhood he regarded the great leader not simply as a father but as the leader of the revolution and the sun of the nation. He was loyal to the great leader not from the mere filial duty but from the lofty revolutionary duty of a revolutionary fighter of Kimilsungism proceeding from the fundamental principle and interests of the revolution.

The solemn pledge of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to render loyal service to the great leader and carry the revolutionary cause of Juche opened up by him to completion as the master of the Korean revolution has been embodied in his thoughts and actions and brought about numerous impressive results.

Here is an episode which happened when the dear leader finished the secondary school and was entering the University.

Many of his classmates in the secondary school thought that he would no doubt go abroad to study at a famous foreign university with a long history, and some of them even advised him to do so.

It is a common usage that the sons and daughters of heads of state and cadres of the developing countries and even somewhat developed countries go to "renowned and authoritative" colleges and universities of big nations, and some take "pride" in doing so.

But the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il resolutely objected to this approach to the matter; he was equipped firmly with the revolutionary Juche world outlook and always dealt with all big and small matters independently at his own discretion.

With a firm determination to prepare himself as a revolutionary of Korea well-versed in great Kimilsungism, he flatly refused to go to a foreign university and entered Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution of Juche education, where he studied the Juche idea and revolutionary theory of the great leader, the realities of Korea, the present and future of the Korean revolution.

Thus, throughout the university days he always adhered to the Juche stand in his studies, rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism, and approached and solved all matters and problems from the revolutionary angle with the teachings of the great leader as the guideline.

Professors of Kim Il Sung University recollect impressively that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il already in his university days fought irreconcilably

against all manner of flunkeyist and dogmatist phenomena in studies and lives.

This happened one day, during a lecture on Korean history.

The lecture was about the formation of the Korean nation. A student asked a question: "The classic 'Marxism and the National Question' says that a national community consists in the four common characteristic features, that is, a common language, territory, economic life, and psychological makeup manifested in a common culture, and that if any one of these characteristics is lacking the nation ceases to be a nation. So, how should we consider the overseas Koreans in this respect?"

It is said that there were conflicting opinions among the scholars on this matter.

Many arguments were put forward, but nobody thought to settle this question on the basis of the theory on the national question clarified by the respected President Kim Il Sung. As a result, the drawn-out argumentation did not lead to a correct conclusion.

Just then, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il criticized the dogmatic attitude in studies and explained to the students the ideas of the great leader on the national question. He said:

"As the great leader has taught, our Korean nation is a homogeneous nation that is of the same blood and has lived on one and the same territory speaking the same language from olden times....

"As for our overseas compatriots, they are originally Koreans who have come of the same stock, speak the same language and have lived on the same land as we. They are people who left their dear home and went abroad in quest of a living, unable to stand the cruel exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, or were taken to foreign countries as draftees or conscripts in the past. So, how can you call them otherwise than Koreans? They are doubtlessly Koreans in their own right."

The professors and students were deeply impressed by the sound logic of Comrade Kim Jong Il who had a full grasp of great Kimilsungism and, guided by this, solved all problems sagaciously.

Those were days when scholars and students were still captivated to a considerable extent by dogmatism manifested in mechanically hanging on to classics and by flunkeyism revealed in the tendency to accept foreign writings uncritically.

But the wise Comrade Kim Jong Il had a keen sense to discern maladies of dogmatism and flunkeyism which dull the creative thinking of people even in a scientific treatise, a paper reading on a subject and in a single word, and sharply criticized them. Thus, he analysed all matters creatively from the Juche standpoint and in the interests of the Korean revolution.

In his student days he read numerous Marxist-Leninist classics including the "Communist Manifesto", "The Capital", and "Problems of Leninism"; analysed and summed up the over 100 years long histories of the international working-class and communist movements in conjunction with the present-day revolutionary practice; and always adhered to the Juche stand in dealing with theoretical problems.

Great zeal in studies and researches, a revolutionary stand in ideological study and a Juche-based attitude towards theories were the features characterizing the studies and ideological and theoretical activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He not only studied and grasped great Kimilsungism in depth with extraordinary energy and superb wisdom but also gained the full mastery of the methods of mass leadership for its materialization in the seething reality of the revolution and construction.

On display in the Korean Revolution Museum are innumerable pictures of the great leader President Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at factories, farm villages, schools, hospitals, even at houses of people and in various other domains. In these pictures people can see the noble figures of the dear Comrade

Kim Jong Il in his student days personally accompanying the father leader on his trip of on-the-spot guidance and learning from his ideas, leadership methods and lofty virtues.

Indeed, it was not in the quiet study but in the practice of an unprecedentedly arduous and complex revolutionary struggle and on the tens of thousand *ri* long roads he travelled in accompanying the great leader on his trips of on-the-spot guidance that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il saw the realities of Korea and the aspirations and desire of the Korean people, learned the truth of life from them and fully mastered Kimilsungism and the profound revolutionary theory and leadership methods as its applications.

The high determination of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to carry the cause of Kimilsungism to completion as the master of the Korean revolution can be seen clearly in the many theses including the graduation thesis he wrote in his university days. Always applying the Kimilsungist theory, he wrote his theses from a new point of view and in a creative attitude to break fresh ground in scientific theory, elaborating each of them into a superb piece of Kimilsungist theory.

Thus, he wrote more than ten theses in his university days, including **"Let Us Further Strengthen the Unity and Solidarity of Party Members in Thought and Purpose on the Basis of the Leader's Revolutionary Ideas"**, **"It Is the Most Important Duty of the Students to Establish a Revolutionary World Outlook"**, and **"The Position and Role of the County in the Building of Socialism"**. Upon publication each of them produced a great sensation among the teaching staff and students for the originality and profundity of their contents and the forceful and highly individual style of writing.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il set himself the lofty aim of hastening the communist future when the red glow of Juche would embrace the whole of the earth, and already in his university days, paid deep attention to the world revolution and conducted brilliant ideological and theoretical activities.

One of the many examples of this is the work **"On the Characteristics and Aggressive Nature of Modern Imperialism"** he wrote while attending the University.

In this work he gave an overall, profound appraisal and analysis of modern imperialism on the basis of the revolutionary theory of great Kimilsungism. Concerning the characteristics of modern imperialism the book says:

"...Modern imperialism is an imperialism based not on simple monopoly capitalism but on state monopoly capitalism, resting not on old but on new colonialism, being reorganized finally under US leadership with imperialist states existing on an unequal footing, and rapidly declining and floundering in its death-bed struggle rather than growing and strengthening."

This is indeed an excellent proposition. This classical formulation on the characteristics of modern imperialism gave clear answers to the practical questions such as: what is the politico-economic basis of modern imperialism?, what is the change taking place in colonial domination which is an integral part of imperialism? and what are the signs that point to the disturbed mutual relations between the imperialists? It also gave full clarification to the historical position of modern imperialism that is awaiting its fate like the setting sun.

In this work he not only gave scientifically perfect answers to the questions on modern imperialism which the academic world was awaiting earnestly at the time, but also politically, ideologically and theoretically clarified the strategy and tactics of the revolution and the line of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle in our time and made a great contribution to the world revolutionary movement.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who mastered great Kimilsungism completely in his student days and has acquired an extraordinary capacity to carry it into practice with skill.

Korea Has a Rosy Future

Juan Munos Balverde (Costa Rica)

I am one of first visitors to Korea.

My stay here offered me a good opportunity to have a deep understanding of the beautiful country of Korea, an earthly paradise where the flower garden of Juche is in full bloom.

My idea of Korea as a plain country in the East, a country which was ravaged by war was completely overthrown the moment I stepped in this land. The brilliant reality of Korea shows that this country is one of the most developed nations in the world.

I only admire all the successes achieved by the Korean people. The successes were astounding in all the political, eccnomic and cultural spheres. Who would not admire the Korean people for having built such an earthly paradise on the debris caused by the three-year war?

In my opinion, these miraculous achievements which strike everybody in wonder are due to the intelligent leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. The Korean people are led by the greatest and wisest men in the world. They are very fortunate.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung authored the immortal Juche idea and splendidly applied it in practice, so that he has brought about the brilliant reality of today and brightly illumines the road to independence for the world's people.

The Korean people who are the first to have the great Juche idea as their firm faith, are in the van of the world's people in the vigorous advance towards independence.

When I was clearly convinced of the tremendous exploits performed by the great leader for the Korean and world revolutions, I could not but have a feeling of respect and adoration for him.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a really great leader second to none in the world.

Meanwhile, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il leads the building of socialism in Korea to victory. The successes scored in Korea in the 70s are the precious fruit born by the sagacious leadership of the dear leader who faithfully upholds the lofty intentions of great President Kim Il Sung. This can be seen from the Mansudae Art Theatre alone.

The Mansudae Art Theatre is built in an architecture which is beyond human imagination. The imposing exterior and sumptuous and exquisite interior led me into a wonderland. I think there is no such theatre elsewhere in the world. It is said that this splendid theatre was constructed in an extraordinarily short time; this is a miracle of all miracles. It is the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who worked this miracle. He is a genius of architecture and art, a great prodigy who wisely guides all spheres of revolution and construction. Korea and its people have such a splendid personality as heir to the great leader and receive his leadership. What a bright and rosy future they have! I cannot imagine it with my

present concept.

I really envy the Korean people who live and work under the warm care of the sagacious dear leader. They are only endowed with fortune.

In Korea I was deeply impressed by its people's organization and discipline. The question of organization and discipline has not been solved in any other countries. However, the Korean people are united as firmly as a rock around their great leaders, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

This united might is a factor that has worked the historic miracles of today and will bring about a brighter future.

I consider that there is no force that can match such a strong people. I am sure that with this united might the Korean people will endure all obstacles and hardships and definitely achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the country. For there is the most reasonable policy of reunification advanced by the great leader and the tremendous might of the Korean people who are rising up to carry it out as one man.

Korea is advanced in all spheres; it is the greatest power. I don't want to leave this beautiful country. Any one who visits Korea will feel like staying on among the close friends of this country. I will never forget this beautiful, wonderful country.

My sojourn in Korea was short, but I acquired a most precious truth. I could have a good grasp of the immortal Juche idea which the world's people praise and learn, and of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il whom everybody respects. It is beyond my power to express the joy of acquainting myself with their lofty personality and sagacious leadership.

A Central American, I have a boundless feeling of respect and adoration for the great leader and the dear leader.

Unable to repress this overflowing feeling, I would like to sing this song:

The people sing of their leader.
O his bright sunshine,
It is our might, a banner of struggle.
O he is a light house that
illumines the future.

As there is the leader
There is a resplendent future.
Under his loving care
They are united as one.

The immortal Juche idea
Flowered out in this land.
People of the world sing
in praise of it
As the best model for mankind.

Besides the leader
There is another great guider.
The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il
is a lodestar
That guides the world to a glorious
future.

The great sun and resplendent lodestar
Everyone shouts and shouts
Long live the great leader
Comrade Kim Il Sung!
Long live the dear leader
Comrade Kim Jong Il!

Poem

To the Great Young Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

Octavio Vasquez Uribe (Columbia)

I give glory to Comrade Kim Jong Il from the bottom of my heart.
Greetings to the free people and their defenders!

Glory to the Juche idea immortal!
Glory to him who enriches this idea.

United behind President Kim Il Sung
The Korean people are winning their cause of reunification.

As the great leader leads them
Comrade Kim Jong Il has become the guider of the Korean people
The most faithful protector of the Korean nation aspiring for one country.

Comrade Kim Jong Il the dear leader
Already in his childhood
Was conscious of the mission he was going to perform.

In the crucible of struggle
His grandeur shone like a bright star.

Glory to Comrade Kim Jong Il the faithful successor
To the preeminent leader of iron will the hope of one Korea.

Photos and Article

Workers' Family in Coal-Field

In the west of our country lies the Anju coal-field. And here lives Chang Byong Ok whose family are all good workers and get on well with each other.

Old Chang Byong Ok is the head of this famous family. In the street, kindergarten children and young people hail him "our grandpa" or "father of the workers' family."

He was born into a collier's family himself and has spent all his life mining coal. Before liberation he drudged every day at the pit face at the risk of his life to earn a living and, after liberation, he decided to give up the cursed job.

But, now, he gets angry if some one advises him to retire because he is old.

After his triumphant return home, the fatherly leader took loving care of colliers who had been in the lowest depth of society and discarded like muck before liberation. He made them pillars of the nation and an elite in building a prosperous country. This moved Chang to tears of gratitude.

The burrow-like face at which he had had always to crawl, now turned into a pleasant working place and, instead of struggling with coal by hand all day long, he used machines. It made him think his was the best job in the world. He dropped his original idea of leaving the coal mine, and even brought his younger brother there to work together.

Chang Byong Ok and his family go to work

He also strove to develop all his family to be conscientious workers and his efforts paid off. In the Anju coal-field everybody knows the hard-working supply section chief of the Ryongrim Colliery, although he is not so renowned under his real name—Chang Ik Gun. He is the eldest son of old Chang. Ik Son the second son serves in the army, but he wants to become a hewer like his father upon his demob. Passionate and optimistic, he allows no other option to himself.

Father Chang Byong Ok always finds himself among colliers (second from the right)

The fourth son is a construction worker. He knows tunnelling and hewing are good jobs. But he would like to render the colliers' town more magnificent.

The eldest son Ik Gun, a veteran material supplier (first from the right)

Ik Bok the youngest son is a fourth-year senior middle school student and the day is not so far when he will become a tunneller and then a tunnelling hero as he hopes to be.

This family has two pretty, kind-hearted daughters.

Ik Nyo who returned home from her military service, works as nurse at the Ripsok Colliery. She always goes to see the colliers, her first-aid kit slung over the shoulder. She is cheerful by nature, so adolescent boys and their parents treat her with special favour. Ik Rak, the younger daughter, passes for the "skylark" of the mine. She works at the same colliery with her father. Although she plays the baby at home, she is a strict inspector and an amateur soloist popular among the workers.

The eldest granddaughter Sung Hwa is a strenuous and shrewd girl. It has not been long since she became a machine operator. But she is not behind any veteran operator.

The mother manages the household and, also, heads a neighbourhood unit.

The father is the chief of a householders' unit. The couple not only manage their family affairs skilfully but also are excellent propagandists and organisers who arouse their neighbours in the struggle to attain the coal production target.

The family is to have a meeting today. They sit together at least once a month. The family meeting is presided over by the father. The family members work at different workplaces and have different jobs, but at the meeting they inform each other of their successes, exchange their experience and renew their resolves. Sometimes shortcomings are criticized.

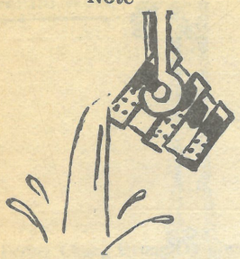
At today's meeting the father said:
"Our family has just taken a first step on the way to repay the fatherly leader's boundless trust and love for our working class."

The fourth son Ik Sun, a builder of the mining town (right)

The eldest daughter Ik Nyo, a nurse of the colliery hospital (middle)

The second daughter Ik Rak, an inspector of the mine (in the middle of the front row)

Note



I'm a Smelter of Kangson

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The working class is the most advanced class in our society and the leading class in our revolution."

Whenever I recall this teaching of the great leader, I am filled with boundless pride as a worker of this country, of Kangson in particular.

I still remember the day when I joined the ranks of the working class.

Upon leaving school I was assigned to the Kangson Steel Plant as a smelter. I ran home, overjoyed. I called to mother before crossing the threshold. "Mother, I was made a smelter, too." Instantly the faces of my parents brightened up with joy and my two younger brothers bravoed me.

I was walking on air, as it were. How much I had been longing to become a smelter! I had sung smelters' songs and drawn pictures of a smelter; and I would express my resolve to be a smelter in my compositions, too.

My father watched me with caressing eyes and asked me, "Well, then, what are you going to do?"

It was too commonplace a question. But from his serious look I realized that it was not a haphazard question a father asks his son but a question our times ask the rising generation.

I failed to reply at once.

"You must know well the sacred history associated with Kangson if you want to be a worker of Kangson," my father said this and started to talk in a calm voice....

Workers of Kangson were honoured to be the first to meet the great leader who had just returned home in triumph after defeating the Japanese imperialist marauders.

He went to Kangson first to see the workers even before visiting his native home at Mangyongdae he had so longed for while carrying out the anti-Japanese revolution for 20 years and more. He clasped smelters' hands and said:

"It is you who are the masters of the country. Now, you are to shoulder the destiny of the liberated country and become its pillars and cornerstones."

When he visited the workers there in December 1956 he expressed his deep trust in them, saying that he believed in the working class, the main force in our revolution, and counted on none other than them. When he revisited the Kangson Steel Plant later, he said it was playing the role of a guard in defending the Party Central Committee, which is a manifestation of his deep confidence in the plant.

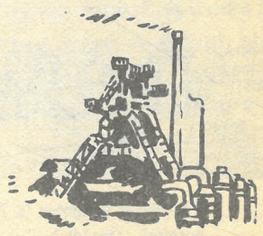
This trust turned Kongson into a historic land where the first songs of nation-building rang out vigorously, and into a proud place where the grand march of Chollima started.

My father had lived a worthwhile worker's life for over 30 years among the glorious colleagues of Kangson. And meanwhile he began to cherish an ardent desire to make all his sons follow his suit and join the ranks of steel workers to enrich the history of Kangson. Therefore, he named his sons after the Korean word for smelter or yonghaegong—Yong Nam, Hae Nam and Gong Nam—and strove to bring them up to be sons of Kangson with hearts hotter than molten iron.

The night grew late and stars were twinkling in the sky like so many jewels. But father talked on with a greater emotion. "You cannot think of today's Kangson and the brighter morrow of the country, apart from the profound trust of the great leader and the glorious Party," he said. "It is the honour of you smelters of Kangson to cherish that trust all the time and tame molten iron skilfully and serve the country with loyalty just as your predecessors did."

What my father told me that day upon my affiliation with the glorious revolutionary ranks was deeply engraved in my mind and it gave me a firm will and conviction.

Cha Yong Nam
Kangson Steel Plant



"Collegian Train" Running Underground

With the shift near at hand, miners bustled about at the face of the April 5 pit of the Komdok Mine.

"...The tram-car line is most congested at this hour because the ore and muck dug out during the day shift must be taken out," said an official who received us on the spot.

As we talked with him, we noticed gas lights, resembling so many disks big and small, turned up at the one end of the face.

"They are miner-students. And that high-speed train over there will carry them out," explained the official negligently, as this was a daily routine here. But his words made us ponder over many things. The train for miners to attend college! And it comes thousands of feet underground! The mine is hemmed in with the rugged Machon mountains which are called the roof of Korea. Our hearts beat violently with an inexpressible emotion.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

During class

"The study-while-working system is a superior educational system which enables working people in different areas of socialist construction to study in some educational institution while they continue with their productive activities, their own work."

We got on the train with the miner-students. The train left the face in the nick of four p.m.

Seated opposite me was a tunneller named Ham Hui Gwon, a senior majoring in mining machines at the Komdok Industrial College.

As if he read my mind, he said: "Whenever I get on the train to go to college, I renew my resolve to meet the Party's expectations."

A heated discussion started in the train. Three miners were talking with fervor over a blueprint for a blasting. I learned that they were Rim Jong Jin and his brothers, who attended college together while working in one and the same platoon.

We made friends with everybody in the train before we reached the first pit.

We were much impressed at the sight of happy students — Old Li Un Dong of the winch work-team studies at the same desk with his daughter who works at the same mine; Choe Ok Sun and his two brothers who are flowering out their youthful hopes here at this Kum Valley following the suit of their parents. How many miners drudged in the living hell in the pre-liberation days! And how hopelessly unlettered they were!

But, today miners and their sons and daughters go to the industrial college which soars high in the midst of the miners' settlement in a train operating exclusively for them. This is thanks to the care of the great leader and the Party.

Presently the train arrived at the first pit. A batch

of miner-students working in the first tram pit and the construction pit bustled into the train.

"Well, how is the rock drill you have designed?" Somebody called to a tall lad who had just stepped in the train, stooping down. The lad replied, "The drill raised the tunnelling speed more than 1.2 times. There was debate at the chair yesterday. It was also proved theoretically reasonable."

This lad of large build was repairman Li Yong Dok, a senior majoring in mining machines at the college. The official accompanying us said that the mine had reviewed technical innovations made for the last ten years and found that more than 70 per cent of the innovations had been made by the graduates from the college.

The atmosphere in the train grew more animated.

We saw through the window loaded and unloaded hutches waiting on the other track for our train to pass. "Our student train is a special train that runs at fixed hours," said Chong Chun Uk, a senior from the April 5 pit.

Li Chol Yon, a teacher of the college, who had chanced to be with us at the face on a visit to students, had this to say:

"...There are many graduates from our college. Among them are Chief Engineer of the mine Chi

What they have learnt at college is immediately applied in practice

At an experimental room

Chol Son, Manager So Dong Sop of the first tram pit and Li Tae Jun who won fame while in the April 5 pit and has become manager of the south pit after graduation from the college. Counting the engineers of this mine alone, the number of graduates is far more than a hundred."

His face was betraying a huge pride.

The teacher told us that the college had established a branch lecture hall at the April 5 pit to give lectures on the spot to students of the higher special collegiate course, and that over 500 miners had been enrolled in this course alone.

Our train came to a halt at the mouth of the pit. We got out of the train and were ushered by the teacher into the branch lecture hall neatly built on a mountain slope.

Darkness was gathering around us.

We could see a long string of gas lights dancing across a suspension bridge over the Pukdae Stream. It was a flow of undergraduates heading for the college. We beheld the sight for a long while, glued to the ground.

This wonderful reality is not confined to this mine.

All our people are dashing along a shortcut towards the intellectualization of the whole society under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Rim Sang Son

Mass Culture and Art Flourish in Labour

The Pyongyang Textile Combine is a leading cloth producer of Korea. While engaged in worthwhile labour the employees of this combine enjoy merry songs and dances.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Art, too, can educate the working people in communist ideology and make their work and life joyful only when it is popularized."

True to the great leader's instructions, all the workshops conduct brisk artistic activities on a mass basis. The combine has a mobile art-propaganda team and amateur art circles.

Dynamic Art Activities

The large circular house of culture is always animated with songs and dances and the harmonious sounds of musical instruments. The house runs dance, vocal music, instrumental music and story-telling circles. After the day's work the workers participate in art-circle activities according to their talents and tastes. These circles include many workers and have a lot of musical instruments. Competent instructors help the members improve their artistic skill. Performances are often given to the employees.

The combine's art circle created and staged a song and dance tale "The Fatherly Leader Sends Us Spinners Motorized Chairs" and a group dance "Chollima Weaver". The former took a special place and the latter the first place at the National Workers' Art Festival held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. They even had the honour of performing them in the presence of the great leader.

Comrade Kim Chang Hyon, the manager of the workers' house of culture of this combine, said:

Workers' art circle members

"The art-circle members of our combine raised their level of art while on the job. Dozens of them became members of national art troupes. Merited Artist Choe Sam Suk, who is so popular with the people, once belonged to the art circle of our combine."

This sort of thing could not be imagined in the pre-liberation days. Korean workers toiled and moiled at prison-like windowless workshops, covered with dust. But, today they work merrily at modernistic factories full of hope and enjoy themselves with songs and dances.

Worker-Artists

Our Party advanced the policy of discarding the wrong idea that art is the monopoly of professionals. This policy is put into effect here at this combine.

The workers created numerous songs, poems and dances which vividly depict their fruitful life. These are highly estimated by the public. Comrade Kim Yong Pyo, the boilerman of the power shop, wrote a number of works for story-tellers, five of which were staged in the presence of the great leader. The song "The Leader Visits Our Hostel" was composed by Kim Yong Pyo and noted by Choe Gun Ho, a repairman of the combined silk-weaving shop. The art-circle members of the combine performed this song accompanied by *kayagum,* which received great acclamations.

In addition, the songs "My Benign Homeland" and "Dawn over the Secret Camp," which were created by Han Yong Nam, a repairman of the combined weaving shop, took the first place in the National Prize Contest of Amateur Musicians.

Repairmen Choe Gun Ho and Han Yong Nam are alternate members of the National Musicians' Union.

There are many zealous young creators among the workers. Their joyous and optimistic life always provides them with good themes. Their works which come out of reality are popular with the masses for their truthfulness and vividness.

In Korea everybody is in a position to develop their talents to the full. Those who work at the combine are not only talented creators but also swell players and vocalists. A whole workteam or workshop often appears before the footlights.

Some time ago there was an instrumental concert in the combine's house of culture. It was joined by all the workers of the No. 4 weaving shop under the combined weaving shop, and was greatly admired by the employees.

The workers rose up in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. Everybody—workers, the chief engineer and even the manager—learns to play more than one musical instrument, thus acquiring high cultural attainments. At this combine it is the working people who create and enjoy culture and art.

Our culture and art blossom among the masses in work and life.

Kang Myong Son

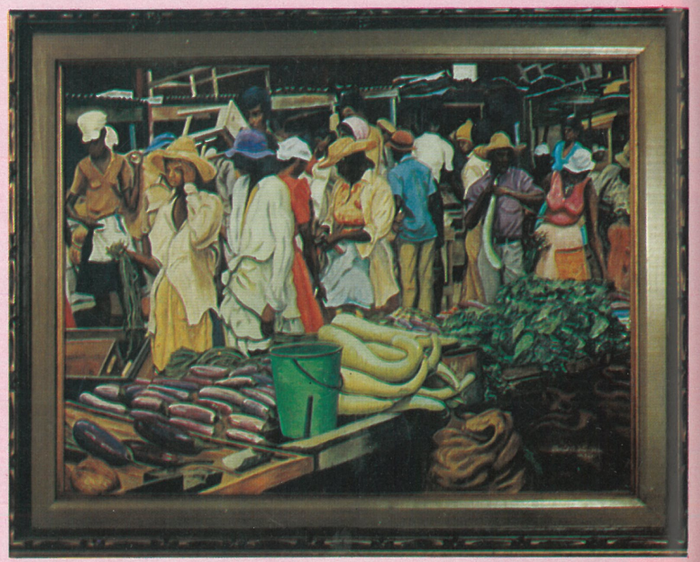
A scene from the group dance "Chollima Weaver "

A congratulatory message inscribed on a marble plate with a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on it. This was sent to him from the Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works at Lahore, Pakistan

International Friendship Exhibition

Gifts to the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung

An ivory candle stand from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Head of State of Socialist Ethiopia



Oil painting "Market Scene" from President Lindon Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana

"The Great History of Commune", a book from a delegation of *La Nouvelle Critique*, official theoretical magazine of the French Communist Party

A copper tray and leather cushions from the employees of the General Technical Agency, Arab Republic of Egypt

1948 1978
We wish reverentially
the Great Leader His Excellency
President KIM IL SUNG a long
life and good health
In memory of 30th anniversary of founding
of the D.P.R. of Korea
EMBLEMA PACIFICO NAVIGATION S.A. PANAMA
All crew of m.v Megaluck
under Greek Flag
9.9.1978

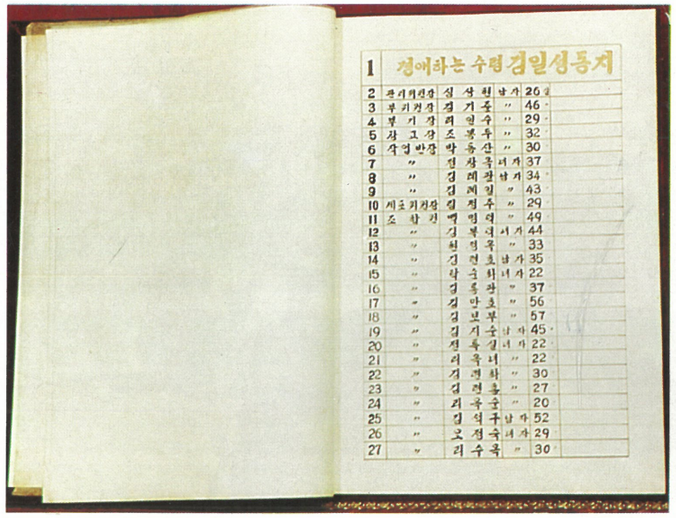
A congratulatory banner from the crew of the Greek ship Megaluck

A clock from Swiss technicians

Wonhwa Village in Puberty

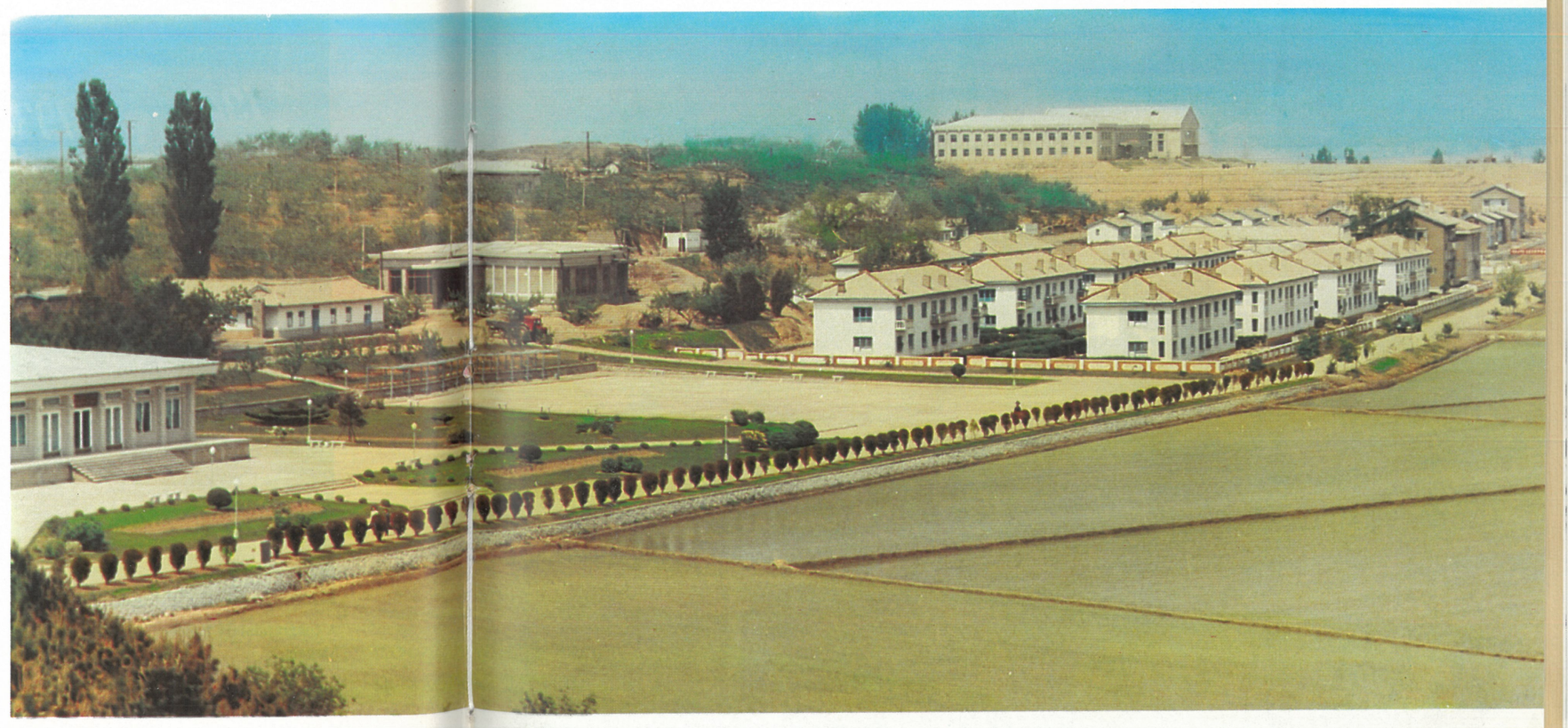
This plain-looking farm house is associated with the touching story. In an early morning during the war some 30 years ago the great leader visited this plain farm house. He asked his adjutant not to wake the master who was fast asleep, and he himself waited for hours out in the yard where a cold dew was falling.

She tells the impressive story about what happened when the great leader visited the village in the hard days of war.



The list of the Wonhwa Cooperative members. The great leader's name is on the top of it.

A changed look of the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm



Cooperative farmers plant out rice saplings by machines

A good harvest visits the farm every year

The machine workteam

They got their shares

A bumper crop of fruit

At the House of Culture on the farm

They learn the Juche farming method

At the physical treatment room of the *ri* people's hospital

Account of Visit

Joyful Life at Holiday Home

We visited the Sokam Holiday Home located in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

When we got to the top of the Hyongjebawi Hill, we saw the concavely curved roofs of holiday home buildings of varied types on the edge of the Sokam Reservoir.

Old pine trees stood here and there as if to tell the long history of the holiday home.

The holiday home looked quite beautiful, harmonizing with the quiet ripples of the reservoir.

Holiday makers were enjoying a pleasant time according to their individual tastes. Some were strolling along the refreshing waterside to admire scenery, and some young people were singing songs to the accordion, and others were seated under trees, reading books. They were said to be agricultural working people from across the country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The working people also benefit from labour protection, an eight-hour workday, paid holidays, and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria; they are provided with safe working conditions and adequate leisure time. In particular, the working mothers enjoy tremendous benefits from the state."

Every citizen in our country enjoys benefit from accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria at the expense of the state.

"Our holiday home is alive with people in a holiday atmosphere all the year round. In spring, summer and autumn several hundred working people spend pleasant days here for each term. They even bring in their families. In winter many farmers come to live happily here." This is what the director said to us with pride. He also referred to the respected leader's loving care for the holiday makers.

The respected leader visited this place in 1946 and chose it as the site of the present holiday home for its beautiful surroundings. Later on, he came here many times for on-the-spot guidance and minutely taught how to beautify and modernize the holiday home.

He gave advices even on planting various kinds of fruit trees. In addition, he saw to it that the holiday makers were provided with the highest possible dietary standard, and he sent here a lot of things for amusement.

We were walking along a sloped lane behind the holiday home, quite interested in the joyful life of

A general view of the Sokam Holiday Home

the holiday makers, when we happened to see an old man sitting under a pine, deep in thought.

We approached him and asked him where he was from.

"From Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province," he replied.

Asked about his life at the holiday home, he, Kim Bong Sam by name, said that he had fully enjoyed the happiness he had long cherished.

Under the rule of Japanese colonialism he had been deprived of his elementary civil rights and liberty and forced to live in slavery. As he had no land, he had to work as a farmhand for a landlord at 11 and lived a sorrowful life.

Now, he became master of the country and land thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He gathers rich crops every year and leads an affluent life and, what is more, enjoys a joyful life at this holiday home free of charge. His heart is full of emotions.

He continued: "I lived both under Japanese colonial rule and under the undemocratic rule in south Korea, but nobody can find a better system than the socialist system in our Republic, which is for the people."

He choked with unbounded happiness before he explained proudly that his three sons had graduated from colleges by the benefit of free education and were working devotedly at important posts of an agricultural agency and cooperative farms. And he added that his grandsons and granddaughters were being brought up free of charge at schools of all levels to be competent agricultural specialists equipped with broad knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique.

This happiness is not granted only to this old man.

Indeed, a new world spread out on this land, where all the working people live a real life as man and enjoy boundless happiness.

We met other holiday makers, and each of them was delighted to talk about their holidays here.

Some told about the pleasant hiking, others related art contests, sports and films, and still others explained the fun of angling at the reservoir.

Lunch time came. We entered the dining hall with the holiday makers. All the round tables were laden with rich foods of varied kinds. The chef said that they served more than 18 kinds of boiled rice and scores of side dishes according to the holiday makers' wishes.

That day we looked round the interior of the buildings. All the rooms, including the resting and drawing rooms, were well equipped with modern furniture and instruments for amusement and other facilities necessary for the life at the holiday home.

In a room occupied by elderly men a game of chess was at its height, whereas in a women's room *yutt* or four-stick game was being played. Some of the holiday makers got together and zealously discussed the achievements made in the production of food grains last year and the experience gained in carrying out the Juche farming methods.

Li Jong Bok from the Oguk Cooperative Farm, Anak County, said that his farm had yielded 8.2 tons of rice per hectare, and Kim Sung Ju from Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, boasted that his farm had harvested 9 tons of maize per hectare. Then, Chong Byong Ok, a girl farmer of the Taehongdan County Combined Farm situated up in the north, said with pride that her farm had produced 10 tons more of potatoes per hectare than the previous year, and Kim Ok Sil of Changsong County declared that her farm had doubled its meat production quota last year.

They all made up their minds to reap rich crops again this year by expanding the arable land through a campaign and carrying out the Juche farming methods.

We left the holiday home as the evening glow blazed over the buildings where the happy life of agricultural working people was overflowing.

Merry pastime

Feature Film "Young Heart"

Recently the Korean February 8 Film Studio has produced a feature film "Young Heart".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The members of three-revolution teams should go deeper among the masses and activate their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom. In this way they will push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions more vigorously in cooperation with the leading officials of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms and the rest of the working people."

The film deals with the three-revolution team members who are dispatched to a ship repair factory situated on the east coast of Korea. They carry out the great leader's instructions to establish a 15-day repairing system.

The heroine is Chae Suk, a team member in charge of the repair shop of the factory.

The film begins with the scene of a meeting. The people of the shop discuss ways and means to speed up ship repairs. The manager insists that ships are not reconditioned on time because his workers' mentality is relaxed, and proposes an "emergency battle". But the heroine objects to it. She advises the manager to relinquish his outdated work method of bluntly issuing "charge" orders and rouse the workers' awareness by political method so as to reduce time of ship repairs.

The shop workers go for a picnic. They have a good time of it, which heightens their spirits. In this way the heroine stimulates the workers' zeal for jobs, guides the officials and vigorously encourages them to fulfil the tasks assigned to their shop.

Now, the term of her work has expired and she has to leave the factory. Meanwhile, she received a government patent for an invention and introduced several technical devices into production.

However, she is not happy over her departure and reproaches herself. For she has failed to carry out the great leader's instructions to establish a system under which a ship is repaired in 15 days.

She is leaving the factory when she receives a letter from Hae Yon, a girl crane operator. She reads it on board the boat and learns this: Myong Ho, former engineer of the factory's technical section, was transferred to the provincial fishery management bureau. He had almost completed his research into a material essential for setting up the 15-day system. But he gave it up for fear that the final experiment might imperil his life.

Now, the heroine makes up her mind to extend the term of her assignment to finish by all means the research left half done. So, she returns to the factory and, from that day on, does all she can to make the work a success.

Around this time a fishing ship "Chongnyon" comes in for repair. She made a good haul of fish but her overused engine has broken down. The heroine asks Tae Sop, the skipper of the ship, to apologize to the workers for this. But he is so hot-tempered and self-respecting that he does not accept her advice. He complains that she doesn't have regard for his 'personality' and wields her 'authority'. Chae Suk reminds him of a woman guerrilla who, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, happened to lose three grains of rice on a brook, for which she went round all the unit and made an apology to them. She says this woman guerrilla did so not because she did not respect herself or care about her personality like the skipper but because she knew well that her fallen comrades had procured the rice

at the cost of their lives. Chae Suk also tells him about the father of Hae Yon, the crane operator. A ship was sunken by the American bombing during the Korean war and soon after the truce her father dived into the sea to salvage it. But he never returned as a mine was exploded, and the sea was tinged with his blood.

And Chae Suk sternly castigates. "You mishandled the ship, yet newspapers praise you and carry your photo. Didn't you feel the prick of conscience? If the patriots who sacrificed their lives for a ship were still alive, they would slap you on the cheek. You should ask the pardon of the country and the people. This is not what a team member demands but what the people demand."

The heroine's efforts were not in vain. The skipper and all the workers of the factory now take good care of the equipment and are all out to hasten the repair of the ship. But they lack a kind of material, which hinders their work. The heroine applies herself to the research into this material.

Later she goes and meets Myong Ho who, now, works for the provincial fishery management bureau. Expecting a frank reply from him, she asks him if he gave up his research because the test might be dangerous. He answers that he cannot but care for himself because he is also a human being. He adds: "It is easy for one to advise others to do a job at the cost of their lives. But it is difficult for one to do so oneself. That's why we are called human beings."

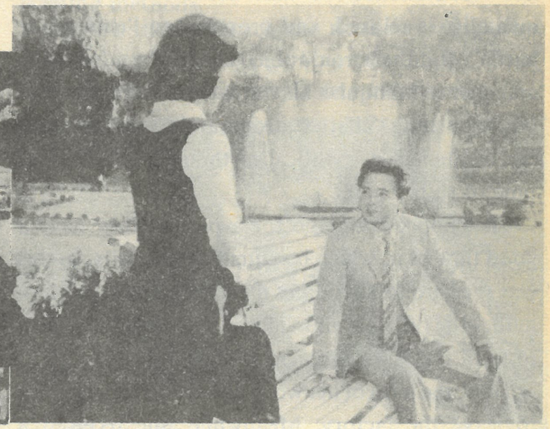
"Human beings?!" she retorts in astonishment.

The heroine is shocked by his words. He has no courage to devote himself to the dangerous experiment.

"If everybody places his own interests above all else, what would become of our society?" She thinks to herself. "Who would dedicate his youth to the revolution and sacrifice his life for the country?" And she makes a firm resolve. "I'll live a real human being even for a single day rather than live a coward like him all my life through."

There arises another difficulty in the efforts to set up the 15-day repair system. All the workshops ask for additional manpower, which is allegedly needed to fulfil the quota assigned to the factory. The repair shop is no exception. Its manager tells the heroine that he has requested 20 additional workers and asks her to connive at this. At a meeting she rectifies some officials' wrong obsolete trend to resort to human-sea tactics. She says we should share hardships with the Party and should not try to choose an easy way when faced with obstacles, we should remain single-hearted.

Three-revolution team members set an example leading the technical revolution



The heroine Chae Suk comes to Myong Ho, an engineer, to know why the test was stopped

She still fails to succeed in the research. One day she receives a reply letter from the Academy of Sciences. It reads: The research is of great value, but the test might endanger your life. It takes time to seek a safe method.

If one is more concerned about oneself than about the revolution, one is not a revolutionary and a youth of our times, she thinks to herself. At last she is resolved to carry out the experiment. The head of the team tries to persuade her to wait until other methods are studied. She says to him: "Comrade Myong Ho could step back, but I can't because I am a member of the three-revolution team dispatched by the Party centre. If I draw back, too, people will say, 'The three-revolution team falls back, too.' This means a retrogress for our revolution." On a quiet Sunday she conducts the experiment unobserved. She records the changes taking place in the furnace until there is an explosion. Hae Yon, the head of the team and Myong Ho come running to the spot belatedly and find the heroine lie senseless. Myong Ho holds her in his arms and feels a strong remorse for himself. He is greatly moved by her self-denial. She has such loyalty that she is ready to lay down her life for the revolution.

Myong Ho resumes his research with the help of the heroine and finally succeeds in making the material which has long caused a headache.

The scenes of great ideological and artistic value graphically show what the young hearts of our times should pulsate for and where lie the real joy of their life and the honour of their youth.

The film is estimated as another success achieved in the field of the Korean cinematics which keeps developing under the judicious leadership of our Party.

Yun Yong Suk

They are delighted to see the boat "Chongnyon" repaired and launched in time

Chae Suk, together with Hae Yon, firmly resolves to please the fatherly leader

The test ends with a success

"FAMILY DOCTORS"

Some time ago a foreign vessel entered the Chongjin port. One of its crew was critically ill. He was immediately taken to a hospital in the city.

Our doctors and nurses who have a deep affection for man, treated the foreign sailor with devoted care. As a result, the seaman was recovering quickly.

However, the sailor who should have become more cheerful as he regained his health, grew more depressed as the days passed. How come? Those who were looking after him wondered.

One day the doctor in charge asked him quietly if the food was not to his taste or he was longing for his home surrounded by palm trees.

To every question he answered "no", shaking his head. The doctor became much perplexed. Now, seeing this, the sailor spoke his mind frankly. He was to leave hospital in a few days, but he had no money to pay the charges for the operation he had undergone, for his medicine, treatment and meals, he said. Then he asked if he could work in the hospital for about a year so that he might be able to pay off the charges. The doctor was greatly astonished to hear that.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful."

The doctor kindly explained to him that in our country built up by the great leader and led by the glorious Party centre, people were held dearer than anything else and medical care was free and the term "charges for medicine and treatment" had long gone out of use.

Squeezing the doctor's hand, the sailor said that he had never heard such a thing although he had lived 50 years travelling to all parts of the world as a sailor.

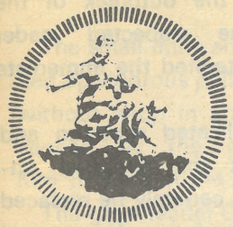
Every day the seaman watched doctors with medical bags slung over their shoulders pass in front of his ward room and go out of the hospital gate. Then, one day he asked the doctor, "Where are the doctors going?"

The doctor explained to him the section doctor system, saying that in Korea emphasis was laid not on treatment after people fell ill but on prevention of diseases in accordance with our Party's prophylactic policy.

Hearing this, the sailor said this was the first time he ever heard that doctors visited neighbourhood units and every home to protect and promote the health of people, instead of patients going to hospitals to see doctors. He added that it was as good as every home in Korea had their own "family doctor", and expressed his envy at it.

The words "family doctor" he uttered imply a high praise and admiration for the popular health policy of our Party that values people most and places everything in their service.

Serial



Modern History of Korea (21)

2. SMALL-UNIT ACTIVITIES IN WIDE AREAS

While organizing the work of military and political training of the men of the KPRA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided its small-unit activities.

A large number of small units and groups were dispatched to different parts of the homeland and Manchuria.

Temporary bases for small-unit operations were built up. They consisted of the central bases and the bases for action. They were set up in great numbers in the northern area of Korea and the vast areas of Manchuria.

Small units and groups launched into energetic military, political and reconnaissance activities.

Small-Unit Military Activities

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the Xiaoharbaling Meeting.

"At present, the military activities of the small units are a major guarantee for hastening the final destruction of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, in particular, for successfully ensuring political work among the broad masses and consolidating its achievement.

"While strictly guarding against reckless military actions which might inflict loss on the general interests of the revolution, we should constantly make shrewd assaults everywhere to kill Japanese imperialist troops and police and their lackeys and destroy military installations, thus throwing the enemy's rear into confusion and militarily supporting the political activities among the broad masses. This will keep the enemy in constant terror and increase our people's confidence in the victory of the revolution."

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent many small units and groups to different parts. Commanding a small unit himself, he advanced into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu and conducted an active military and political activity there.

He organized and commanded many battles including the battle on the marsh near Hanconggou, Antu County, and the battle near Banjietun, Yenji County, in August 1940 and dealt successive blows at the enemy. Meanwhile, he did mass political work, moving in wide areas.

After dispatching small units and groups to different areas, he showed a deep paternal love and concern for them who were waging arduous struggles. He saw that food, clothes and medicaments were supplied by various means to the constantly moving small units and groups. He even kindly looked after the life of every soldier.

Boundlessly inspired by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's superb strategy and tactics, extraordinary command, parental love and concern, the small units and groups conducted daring military activities and political work everywhere they went.

The small units waged numerous battles of

ambush and assaults in many places at home and the vast areas of Manchuria, dealt the enemy successive blows and inflicted a serious manpower and material loss upon the enemy.*

* Panic-stricken at the vigorous operation of the small units and groups in different places, the Japanese imperialists gave despairing cries. *(Ten-day Report on Punitive Operations,* No. 36, Nozoe Punitive Headquarters; *Semiannual Report on Thought Control,* Yenji County Gendarmerie, June-November 1940; *Monthly Report on Thought Control,* May 1941; *Information on the Bandits on the Opposite Banks of Amnok and Tuman Rivers,* March 1941.)

The internal and external situations were very complicated after the KPRA's switchover to the small-unit activities. In April 1941 the conclusion of the "Soviet-Japan Neutrality Pact" was announced and in June Germany made a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and intruded deep into its territory. In December the same year, the Japanese imperialists ignited the Pacific War.

Whenever such great international events took place, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep attention to the problem of leading the KPRA men to take a correct attitude.

After the conclusion of the "Soviet-Japan Neutrality Pact" the Japanese imperialists intensified the ideological and political offensive as never before to paralyse the revolutionary fighting spirit of the KPRA and the entire Korean people.

In those days many people had been thinking that a war would surely break out between the Soviet Union and Japan and that Japan would be routed. So, the announcement of the "Soviet-Japan Neutrality Pact" could not but exercise some effect on them.

At such time the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung strove to arm the KPRA men more closely with the Juche idea and got them to take a correct view of the development of the situation and have a firm confidence in victory. This helped them to be more awakened to the truth that the Korean revolution should be carried out to the last by the Koreans themselves on their own responsibility and by their own efforts.

In his speech made at the temporary base in Jiapigou, Wangqing County, at the end of June 1941, immediately after the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reiterated the immediate action plan of the KPRA.

He analysed the complicated situation and scientifically proved that the temporal unfavourable situation would certainly be replaced by the favourable one in the future. He stressed that the KPRA men should have a firm faith in the revolution and a deep sense of responsibility in whatever circumstances, make every effort to build up the internal revolutionary forces more firmly and further intensify the military and political activities so as to provide for the great occasion of national liberation in an autonomous manner.

While guiding from the Jiapigou base in Wangqing County the activities of the small units and groups dispatched to different places, he himself led a unit and waged energetic military and political activities. In the summer of 1941 he organized and commanded many battles including an assault on the Wangqing-Luozigou military road construction site. At the same time, he conducted organizational and political work among the people.

The small units rapidly expanded their military activities to vast areas. They assaulted and destroyed the enemy's barracks, guarded positions, military trains and roads in succession everywhere.

The small units and groups dispatched to the homeland advanced into Unggi and many other localities and dealt the enemy a serious blow, exerting a great revolutionary influence upon the people.

In the activities of the small units and groups deep attention was also directed to military reconnaissance, which was very important not only for the immediate battles against the enemy but also for the forthcoming final showdown.

Intensification of Mass Political Work

The small units and groups of the KPRA stepped up vigorous political work among the masses without letup in accordance to the policy advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Xiaoharbaling Meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at this meeting:

"In order to definitively bring the broad masses into the fold of the revolution we should powerfully conduct the work of organizing and guiding mass organizations. The small units and political work teams of the KPRA should go among the broad anti-Japanese masses in Korea and Manchuria and actively work to restore and consolidate, expand and develop the revolutionary organizations, including the ARF organizations destroyed by the enemy. In this way we will make sure that broader anti-Japanese masses are united in the revolutionary organizations. With a view to organizing and uniting the broad masses and firmly preparing them for a final battle with Japanese imperialism, the entire commanders and soldiers should become organizers of the masses and, at the same time, enhance their role as educators. We must fully acquaint the broad masses opposed to Japan with viciousness and brutality of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, with the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF, with the strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution, with the rapidly changing internal and external situation and with the inevitability of the fall of Japanese imperialism."

All small units and groups, without exception, conducted the political work among the masses. Even when they were mainly engaged in military activities, they did not stop the political work. In addition, the political work teams were sent to different regions to take exclusively charge of the organizational and political work among the masses.

The political workers' groups were dispatched not only to the border areas of Korea but also to North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Pyongan Provinces, many places in the central and southern parts of Korea and even to Manchuria and Japan.

They explained and propagated among the masses the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and his superb art of command and protean tactics in an easy-to-understand language. This made the people boundlessly revere him and have a firm faith that his sagacious leadership would certainly bring about national liberation. The political workers got the people well acquainted with the viciousness and brutality of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the rapidly changing internal and external situations and the inevitability of the ruin of Japanese imperialism, so that they would take an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

They restored and reorganized the destroyed revolutionary organizations, keeping close contacts with the revolutionaries and patriots operating in different parts. In those places where there were no revolutionary organizations they formed them in various forms and under different names in conformity with the characteristic features of the localities.

The ARF organizations and various other anti-Japanese organizations were now active clandestinely throughout the country.

All this mass political work greatly conduced to helping the masses push ahead with the politico-ideological preparations for positively greeting the great event of national liberation and making them get fully ready to rise in all-people resistance in response to the forthcoming final offensive battle of the KPRA.

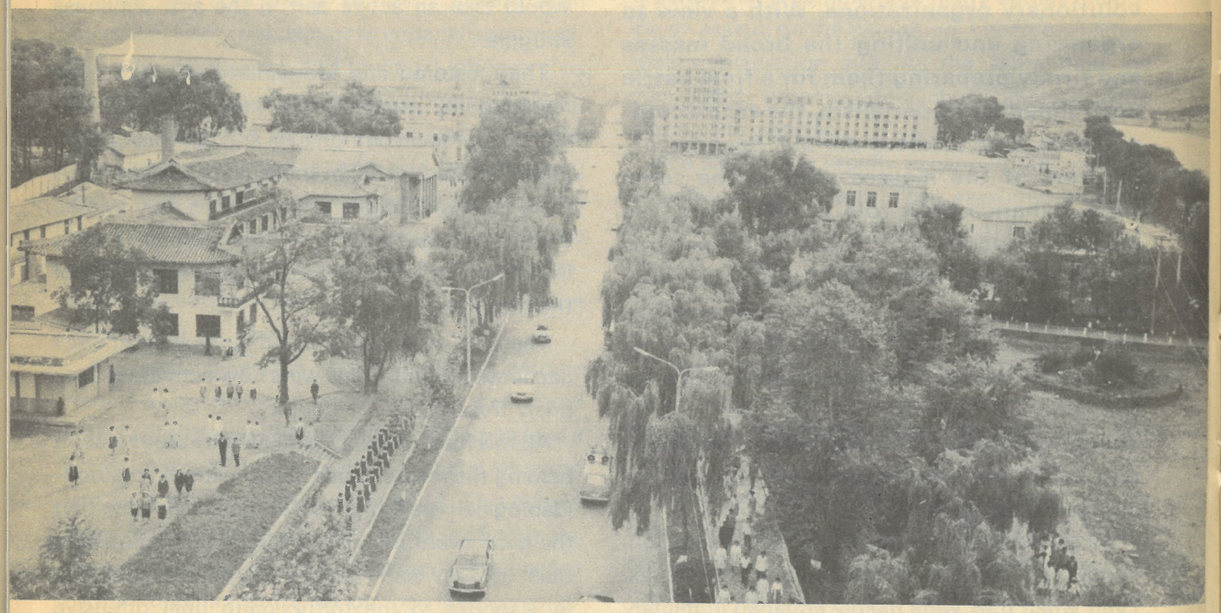
Along the Amnok River (4)

Youthful City of Hyesan

We took our leave of Pochonbo, the revolutionary sanctuary, and arrived in Hyesan past noon.

The streets lined with schools and multi-storeyed houses were alive with pedestrians. We stopped in front of the Monument to the Victory of the Pochonbo Battle, which stands in the heart of the city. On June 4, 1967 this monument was unveiled on the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Pochonbo battle. It symbolizes the glorious revolutionary struggles waged for long years against Japan by the great leader President Kim Il Sung under the revolutionary banner of Juche in the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, as well as the undying exploits performed by him.

The Korean people are resolved to remain true to the respected leader and desire to stoutly defend and carry forward our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions established by him and hand them down to posterity forever. Therefore, they respectfully placed the great leader's statue in front of the monument. The monument has groups of sculptured figures around it. Here we could command a bird's eye view of Hyesan City situated along the left edge of the Amnok River.



Part of Hyesan

"Look at the stadium and theatre over there. How beautiful and grand they are! That's Songhudong over there. It was a marshland which would be flooded by a little rainfall. Farming was difficult there. But, it has turned into a college village. This is a great transformation, indeed...." This is what was told by an old man. He had been strolling about the park with his cute granddaughter after his visit to the monument.

Hyesan, the capital of Ryanggang Province, is a gateway to the glorious revolutionary battle sites. Many visitors go through this town to Mt. Paekdu, Lake Samji, Pochonbo, Kim Jong Suk County, Taehongdan County, Huchang, Pungsan and all other revolutionary sites in the province.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...it can be said that Ryanggang Province has now laid a solid foundation for further developing its economy and culture, for providing a more abundant life to its people and greatly contributing to the growth of the country's economy as well."

Ryanggang Province is the highest region in Korea. It consists mainly of the well-known Paekmu and Kaema Plateaus called the roof of Korea. This province is greatly affected by a continental climate, so the winter is long and the summer short. In order to develop forestry and other spheres of the economy in a diverse way to conform with the geographical features of this region and quickly raise the inhabitants' living standards, after war the great leader President Kim Il Sung took measures to establish Ryanggang Province and designated Hyesan as its capital. Hyesan turned into a hope-filled city of youthful ebullience, a prosperous city vibrant with revolutionary spirits. The great leader frequented Hyesan and opened up bright prospect for the town by proposing specific ways and means to beautify and develop it into a powerful industrial centre.

We walked towards the college village in Songhudong, hearing from a city people's committee official moving stories about the great leader's cares for his town. The well-appointed

Students of Kim Jong Suk Normal College absorbed in experiment

Kim Jong Suk Normal College, Hyesan Agriculture and Forestry College, Hyesan Teachers' College and other modern institutes of higher learning are concentrated here. In addition, there are a medical college, communist college and other colleges and scores of schools of different levels. They form the province's comprehensive cadre-training centre. Also, there are a branch of the Academy of Agricultural Science and other research institutes as well as experimental centres, which greatly contribute to studying the agriculture in highlands.

Hyesan has taken on the good looks of a modernistic city in a short span of time. The multi-storied dwellings of working people and public service establishments stand along Yokjon and Pangjik Streets. Having looked round these streets, we made for the industrial areas of Wiyon and Chundong. Hyesan has dozens of up-to-date factories such as flax, paper, foodstuff, machinery, daily-essentials, chemicals, clothing and timber plants. They produce hemp cloth, timber, kraft paper, bedspreads and carpets, which are used across the nation.

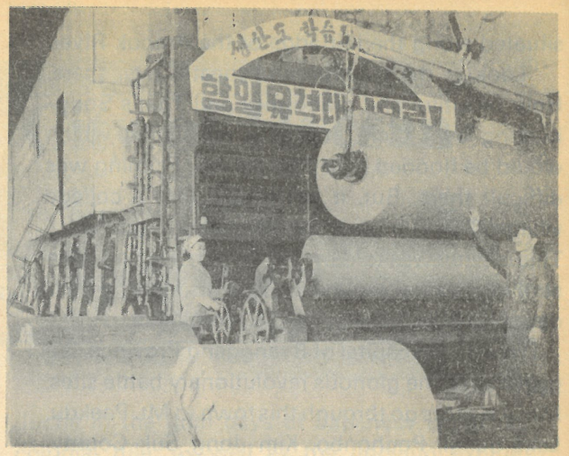
When we visited the Hyesan Blueberry-processing Plant, the manager said that its output increased 12 times that in 1960. He related to us anecdotes about the fatherly leader's warm solicitude for the plant. The esteemed leader pointed out that blueberries were a celebrated speciality of

Ryanggang Province and detailed ways and means for processing them into various kinds of foodstuffs. In August 1963 he visited this plant. We were told that he threshed out problems regarding the variety, colour, packing and processing of blueberries and even gave names to some products. At present this plant turns out over 20 sorts of good-quality products such as liquor, syrup and jelly with blueberries.

We also looked round the Hyesan Paper Factory which produces kraft and the Wiyon Sawmill, a leading timber-manufacturing centre in Korea.

Wherever we went, we could see working people vigorously engaged in creation and innovation and hastening their hopeful future.

This youthful city changed into a modern industrial and cultural city in so short a time under the kindly care of the great leader and the glorious



Kraft is produced in large quantities

Party. We took a bus for Samsu County, visualizing the brighter tomorrow of the city.

Kwon O Sik

Part of the printing and dyeing shop of the textile mill

Kindly Care for Pukchang Cornstarch Mill

There is a giant modern cornstarch mill located at Pukchang in the central mountain area of our country.

Various foodstuffs produced here—maize oil and sugar, *okdang* sugar, molasses, starch, liquor, etc.—are sent to all parts of the province.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is extremely important to use domestic raw materials in developing industry. We have developed industry entirely with our own raw materials."

The great leader, always anxious to raise the people's dietary standard, attached great importance to building up the Juche foodstuff industry and energetically guided our people in this direction.

Since our country is limited both in arable land and sugar resources, he considered that the most reasonable and speedy solution of both oil and sugar problems was a comprehensive processing of maize which is produced in plenty. So, he put forward a policy to build a modern cornstarch mill in each province.

Also, he wisely guided the construction of cornstarch mills himself.

One August day in 1973 he visited Pukchang to choose a site for a cornstarch mill.

When he reached the Namchang River, he looked round lost in some thought, before making his way to a wilderness overgrown with wormwood.

After checking the site for a mill, he climbed up the river bank and looked back at accompanying officials, and said he was much delighted to find the site most suitable.

Constructors rose up as one to erect the mill so as to carry out the lofty plan of the great leader. The flames of speed campaign enveloped the construction site and machine factories which undertook to produce equipment for the mill.

The great leader visited many cornstarch mill construction sites and foodstuff factories across the country and solved himself all problems arising in the construction and gave minute advices through long-distance telephone calls, sometimes late at night.

The first products of the mill reached him from Pukchang, with a message that the mill had been completed. He betook himself to Pukchang again in May 1974, and inspected the production processes at the mill which had just set out to work.

To begin with, he saw the molasses shop. He said it was well-appointed and automated, over which he rejoiced more than anyone else. He also visited the confectionary, raw material and processing shops, thus invigorating the officials and workers. He even detailed how to raise the machine operators' technical standards.

After inspecting the mill, he said to officials concerned that it was a revolution to build cornstarch mills and turn out foodstuffs by industrial means, and repeatedly stressed the necessity to complete the construction of cornstarch mills in provinces as early as possible. He also explained ways and means to expand and develop the Pukchang Cornstarch Mill. He was considerate enough to get it supplied with machines, equipment and other material and technical means

Strong Economic Foundation, Self-Reliant Light Industry

In our country today every shop in towns and villages has only commodities of our own make. We produce tens of thousands of kinds of consumer goods used by the population.

We have legitimate pride in this.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our light industry has now grown into a firm base for the production of a variety of consumer goods, capable of meeting the working people's demands."

The building of a firm self-reliant light industry in a very short span of time is one of the great successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist economic construction under the intelligent guidance of the great leader and the Party.

Just like all other former colonies or semi-colonies, Korea had a very backward heavy industry before liberation, and its light industry was more insignificant. Korea could not even make a pencil on its own. As for the production of cloth, the most important sector of light industry, the annual per-capita output before liberation was only 14 centimetres. Moreover, because of the three-year Korean war (June 1950 to July 1953), our people were even deprived of the meagre asset of light industry.

Part of the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill

In order to stabilize the people's livelihood deteriorated during the war, it was necessary to quickly develop light industry. After the war the great leader profoundly grasped this objective requirement and advanced a unique basic line of economic construction—giving priority to the development of heavy industry while at the same time developing light industry and agriculture. He also set forth basic policies of building a developed self-reliant light industry.

The respected leader proposed a well-advised policy of developing large-scale central industries side by side with small- and medium-scale local industries, the implementation of which he guided energetically.

As a result, numerous large-scale modern factories which would be the backbone of light industry were built on the debris in a short time after the war. They include the Pyongyang Textile Combine and other textile mills, and food-processing, daily necessities, footwear and paper factories. Meanwhile, a large number of small and medium local industry factories were built. They were close to the sources of raw materials and places of consumption; they tapped and made use of large potentialities in the localities.

The June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea had a special bearing on the development of local industry. In accordance with the decision of this plenary meeting more than a thousand local industry factories mushroomed in only a few months, and in 1970 the number increased to two thousands. Now, our local industry has developed into a major component of the self-reliant national economy, a strong light industry base which produces more than one half of the nation's consumer goods.

Indeed, our Party's line of developing large-scale central industries side by side with small and medium local industries displayed great vitality in practice as soon as it was set forth. It took more than a hundred years for industrially developed countries to develop their light industry to the present level. In our country, in a matter of ten years or more after the establishment of light industry was started in war ruins, there was built a modern light industry which is capable of meeting, entirely on its own, the working people's demands for consumer goods ranging from cloth to articles for cultural life.

The textile industry is one of the most developed sectors of our light industry.

Before the war our country barely produced nine million metres of cotton fabrics. Following the war textile mills of a world level were set up in major cities such as Pyongyang, Kusong, Kaesong, Hamhung, Sariwon and Hyesan and quite a few textile mills were built in different localities. As far back as 1957 our textile industry produced approximately 90,000,000 metres of cloth or ten times as much as in the prewar years. Over ten years ago we were able to make more than 400,000,000 metres of various good-quality cloths. As a result of a further perfection of its structure our textile industry is equipped with all sectors producing goods such as chemical fibres, cotton, hemp, silk and woolen textiles and knit wear.

In addition, foodstuff, daily necessities, footwear and paper industries developed rapidly and, in recent years, new sectors have been created to

The kitchen utensils counter

needed for its modernization.

Afterwards, he took necessary steps himself to reinforce the mill and, when informed of the high quality of its products, gave specific instructions on increasing their production.

In this way, under his wise guidance and warm care, the mill has developed to be one of the nation's best factories, which mass-produces sugar, oil and other provisions from maize through a comprehensive process.

The fatherly leader's lofty plan for enriching our people's dietary conditions has come true. There are large-scale cornstarch mills like that at Pukchang in every province. As modern foodstuff industry centres they satisfy the varied demands of the local population for diverse staple and subsidiary foods.

Our people are burning with a desire to repay the fatherly leader's solicitude for the Pukchang Cornstarch Mill with their loyalty, and they will tell about it to their posterity.

Chon Ho Chol

produce wrist watches and TV sets.

Firm raw material bases of our own are a dependable guarantee for building and developing independent and modern light industry in Korea. The great leader taught that as our country is short of arable land the question of raw materials for light industry should be solved through chemical methods, and he attached great importance to the advancement of the chemical industry, the organic synthetic industry in particular, and the chemicalization of the national economy.

The establishment of the vinalon industry of a tremendous scale which feeds on abundant anthracite and lime stone and the mass-production of staple fibres and rayon yarn with wood and reeds led to a splendid solution of the question of fibres. In addition, as a result of the setting up of industrial sectors which produce vinyl chloride and various other synthetic resins, the demands for daily necessities and articles for cultural life have been fully met.

During the period of the last Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride increased quickly and the output of staple fibre and rayon yarn augmented considerably. Furthermore, oil-processing factories were built and a new, large petrochemical industry base was created so that it was possible to meet more satisfactorily the diverse demands for new chemical fibres and synthetic resins such as polyethylene and Orlon.

A broad vista was opened up for the development of the foodstuff industry as the great leader proposed a Juche policy of solving the question of cooking oil and sugar by using maize because our country is very short of the raw materials.

Large cornstarch factories set up in Pyongyang and each province feed mainly on maize to mass-produce cooking oil, sugar and various other foodstuffs.

As the metal industry, fishing industry and diversified agriculture developed and the production of meat, fruit and vegetables increased, light industries were provided with more raw materials.

The strong raw material base of light industry relying on the nation's natural resources and the developed economic foundations was a fundamental factor that could normalize and keep increasing the production of light industry free from any worldwide economic fluctuations or climatic conditions.

The present technical equipment of our light industry, too, is highly advanced. Production processes are being semi-automated or automated not only at large central industry factories but also at local industry factories.

Also, vigorous efforts are being made in all light industry sectors to augment the variety of goods and raise their quality to the world's level.

To keep raising the people's living standard is our Party's consistent policy, and it is one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction set forth at its Sixth Congress.

Towards the end of the 1980s our country will produce 1,500,000,000 metres of cloth.

When the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction are attained, our light industry will reach new heights and the population will be provided with a variety of cheap and good-quality consumer goods in larger quantities.

The proud successes achieved in the development of light industry are a brilliant fruition of our Party's leadership and the indefatigable efforts of the fatherly leader who architects everything, always attaching primary importance to the people's happiness.

Sok Jun Ho

To enrich working people's lives (at the Pyongyang Integrated Furniture Factory)

Dialogue

The Pyongyang Daily-Necessities Combine

The Pyongyang Daily-Necessities Combine is a huge centre of daily-essentials production in Korea. Some time ago the Korea Today *journalist had an interview with Cho Chi U, the chief engineer of this factory.*

Journalist: I have made the rounds of your large factory. It has a tremendous productive capacity.

Chief Engineer: You're right. Although it has a short history, our factory has great productivity and its equipment is highly modernized. At the outset it was a small plant which produced a few kinds of measuring instruments. In order to rapidly stabilize and improve the people's living standards, after war the great leader President Kim Il Sung took steps to convert the plant into a daily-necessities factory.

At that time our equipment was very poor. However, we built it up in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. As a result, from 1955 we began to make soap cases, combs, triangles and tooth brushes with plastics. As you know, they couldn't be compared with those which we manufacture now. Thereafter, we reinforced the factory gradually and increased its productivity, so as to put out 24 basic items and 30 other varieties from 1959.

Journalist: When was the factory expanded like this?

Chief Engineer: It was in 1962. Korea just began to carry out the First Seven-Year Plan then.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The major task to be tackled in light industry is to quickly shore up the daily-necessities industry."

With a view to improving the people's livelihood radically, the great leader ensured that a modernistic building with a floor space of tens of thousands of square metres was put up. In addition, he sent us sheet rollers, moulding machines, extruding machines, moulders with built-in holes, sewing machines and several hundred up-to-date machines.

From then on our factory could rapidly develop into a solid base to advance the nation's light industry. In February 1965 our factory had the honour of receiving firsthand guidance from the great leader. It was freezing cold that day. He visited our factory and looked round vinyl chloride-processing, resin-processing, and bag and other shops in turn and gave us very important instructions to take good care of the equipment, increase varieties of goods and raise their quality.

Journalist: This factory uses various kinds of plastics as its basic materials, doesn't it?

Chief Engineer: Yes, it does. The vinyl chloride industry was established in Korea, which had a decisive bearing on the development of the daily-requirements industry. Our factory started to process vinyl chloride in a big way from 1960. Last year it processed 2,000 tons more of vinyl chloride than in 1980. This chloride accounts for nearly 60 per cent of our raw materials. We also use as basic materials the polyethylene produced by the Namhung Integrated Youth Chemical Factory and the leather made in the Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Plant.

Our factory is continually supplied with vinyl chloride, polyethylene, polystyrene, synthetic leather, and diverse plastics, plus plasticizers,

The chief engineer is very demanding as far as the quality is concerned (centre)

lacquers and other auxiliary materials. The result is that it always works at full capacity. The gross industrial output value jumped about four times in 1980 as against that in 1960.

A few years ago a system was set up to turn out vinyl sheets by tens of millions of square metres a year with polyethylene. This contributes greatly to developing Korean agriculture.

Journalist: As we said at the technical preparatory room, your factory produces a wide variety of high-quality plastic goods.

Chief Engineer: We have not much to boast of. But every product is permeated with the loyal devotion of the workers and technicians to the great leader and the Party that are so anxious to provide the people with cheap yet functional daily necessities.

The demands for our goods are sharply increasing both in the department stores and shops of the capital and all the families. Last year, our factory put out various kinds of beautiful and attractive bags, kitchen utensils and small articles. They consist of 200 basic items and 500 other varieties.

Also, we produce different kinds of plastic goods and high-class vinyl leathers with numerous designs and colours. They are exported to many countries.

Upholding the great leader's New Year Address, we sharply increased the output of daily-essentials from early January this year. As a consequence we augmented it 1.6 times in the first quarter as against last year. In this way we made sure that more consumer goods of good quality were supplied to the working people of Pyongyang who celebrated the 70th birthday of the respected leader as the nation's greatest jubilee.

Journalist: It is a tremendous success, indeed. If it goes on like this, I think your factory will be able to boost its output rapidly, as well as increasing the variety and quality of products.

Chief Engineer: In his report to the Sixth Party Congress the respected leader opened up broad vistas for the development of light industry. The factory has more than 200 technicians who received Juche education. They work with the workers to make one trial product after another. This year we plan to produce 60 new items. In addition, we have almost completed the technical preparations to uplift a vinyl chloride-processing capacity to 10,000 tons without expanding the production area.

We intend to modernize all technical processes of production and improve the provision of raw materials and supplies. Thus we will multiply the variety of products and raise their quality at the earliest date.

Journalist: I wish you greater success in your work. Thank you.

Account of Visit

Warm Hearts for the People

Some time ago we visited the Sariwon Textile Mill, one of the nation's cloth-production centres.

As we got to the mill's front gate in the morning, the workers were coming to their workplace to continue with creation and innovation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"...in socialist society the working people display a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative in their productive activities, since they work for their society and collective and for their own welfare as masters of the country."**

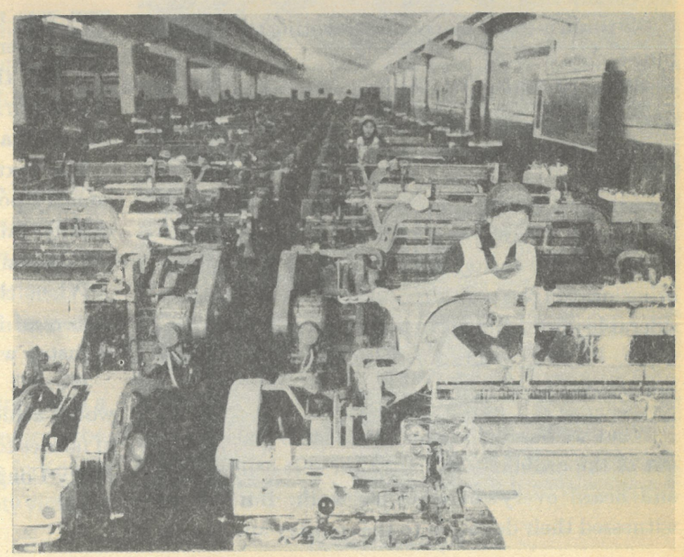
We headed for the factory office, looking over the weavers going to their shops full of hope.

The chief engineer received us. He quoted a Korean saying, "Seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times," and proposed to make the round of the mill. He ushered us into the carding shop, the first process of production.

The happy workers worked merrily at the automated shop. Balls of cotton which resembled white clouds were instantly thinned out and carried into the next process. We met the shop manager, who proudly said that all the workers of his shop were making collective innovations, feeling highly honoured to take care of the very first process of production. He added: "Recently our shop has nearly doubled the speed of the carding operation."

The technical innovation shock brigade members had secured a great amount of spare parts relying entirely on themselves in an endeavour to glorify this meaningful year when they celebrated the great leader President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday, the most auspicious national holiday. The warm-hearted weavers were speeding up their work, anxious to send out more and better fabrics to the people. Thanks to these warm hearts striving to carry through the great leader's teachings, our textile industry has reached the present heights of modernization and scientization.

The young weavers were enriching their youth through worthy labour for the Party and the leader, for the country and people. Looking over these dependable workers we got to the spinning shop. The wide workplace was fully packed with



A sea of machines

machines which hummed rhythmically, and the spinners were working with dexterous hands. As we approached the machines we found them attached with up-to-date air conditioners and dust cleaners.

It was interesting to watch the modernized spinning machine working. The machine itself carries out nearly all the complex technical manipulations—changing the rings, adjusting the speed, stopping the rings, etc. So, all the spinner has to do is to watch the machine and push the buttons. Before liberation, Korean weavers had to toil and moil with primitive tread looms. But, now they work merrily with the automated machines. What a great contrast!

"This is why our weavers work conscientiously to gladden the great leader."

Saying this, the shop manager introduced Comrade Kim, 20-year-old girl spinner.

A pioneer in the multi-machine tending campaign, she more than trebles her daily production quota.

"Whenever I start working on the machines or leaving them, I rack my brains trying to provide the people with more and better fabrics."

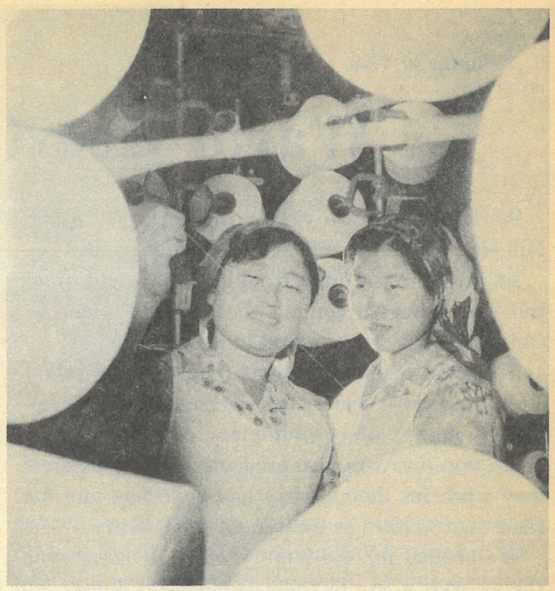
She is always absorbed in this sincere thought. It is shared by other workers. The weavers and winders, too, make remarkable achievements every day, emulating the example of the unassuming heroes.

We could also see mechanics devoting their all at the shop.

"We never find our work hard when we think our devotion, too, is included in those cascades of fabrics." This is what an elderly mechanic told us.

Last year alone the mechanics of the shop introduced scores of proposals for technical innovation and inventions into production, thereby bringing huge profits to the nation and a considerable improvement in taking care of the equipment. Their work attitudes were really praiseworthy.

What we heard and saw here at this place is not out of the ordinary. In our country it can be seen and heard everywhere people work. But, as we witnessed their devotion to the country and people on the spot our hearts got full.



Twisters' pride

Through the work of the weavers here, we again perceived keenly the proud successes achieved by the Sariwon Textile Mill and the nation's textile industry as a whole.

Today, our textile industry, relying firmly on its own raw material bases, has developed into an independent and modern industrial branch equipped with the latest science and technology, and is satisfactorily solving the question of clothing for the population.

The textile mills set up in many parts of the country pour out reel after reel of beautiful, high-quality fabrics, which improve the attire of the population.

When the production target of 1,500,000,000 meters of fabrics is attained, the nation's textile industry will develop beyond recognition.

We left the mill, convinced that the workers would achieve greater successes in the production of fabrics to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress.

Li Jong Ho

Big Jobs Are Done Unnoticed

At the close of June 1980 a national meeting of local industrial workers was held in Pyongyang, in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. At this meeting Li In Jin, manager of the Tokchon General Foodstuff Factory, gave an account of his work experience. It attracted great attention of the audience.

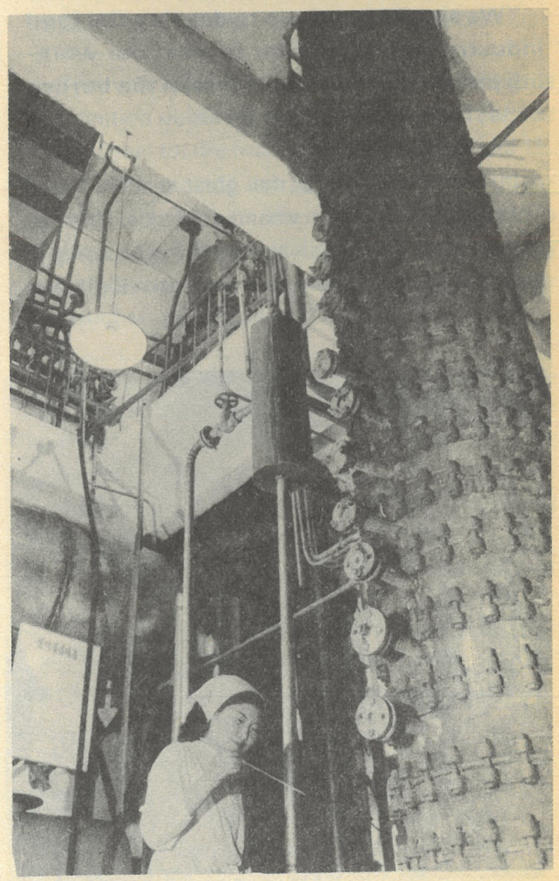
Meanwhile, a large-scale national exhibition of local industry products was on in a spacious hall of the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. More than 50 kinds of victuals produced by the Tokchon General Foodstuff Factory, such as candies, cakes, processed milk, liquor, beer and cider, were on display at the department of South Pyongan Province. They were highly estimated by the visitors.

This factory increased its output 18 times and varieties of products five times in ten years after it started to work. And the quality of the foodstuffs improved remarkably.

Recently the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciated the successes achieved by this factory and took important steps towards applying its management experience to all local industry factories throughout the country.

Nowadays many people visit this factory. It is a small foodstuff factory in a mountain region, the kind of which is to be seen at any place in Korea. How come so many kinds of good-quality victuals stream out of this factory?

This factory is situated in a valley, a little way off from the county seat. To the left of the valley there is a brook with crystal-clear waters which flows into the Taedong River. To the right one sees the factory building nestling at the foot of the sloping mountain.



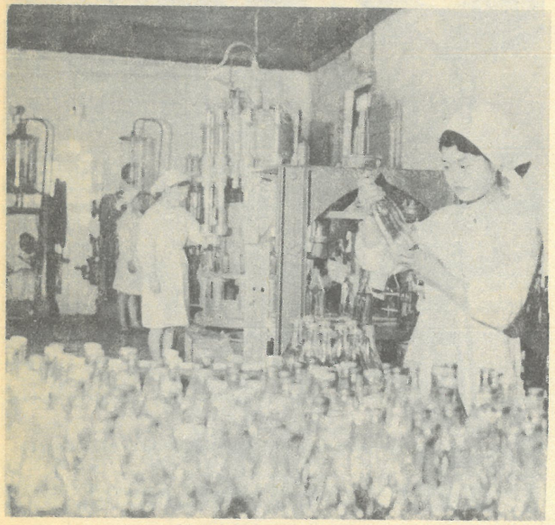
Fermentation improves

At first glance every visitor notices that the factory is very neat and clean and perfectly conforms with its beautiful surroundings. After inspection he admires the fact that it is highly productive as compared with its size.

At present this factory annually turns out several thousand tons of cakes, candies, beer, cider and other major products respectively. The output increases every year, with the result that it satisfies the county population's growing demands for these products and exports some of them to foreign markets.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"We should continue to develop the food industry rapidly in order to meet our working people's needs and to lessen the burden of women in the home."

In September 1968 the great leader visited Tokchon County for firsthand guidance. One day he happened to drop in at a shop in Kumsong-ri. He saw the cakes on sale and asked officials



A partial view of the soft-drink shop

concerned if they could improve their quality. They could not hold up their heads in deep remorse.

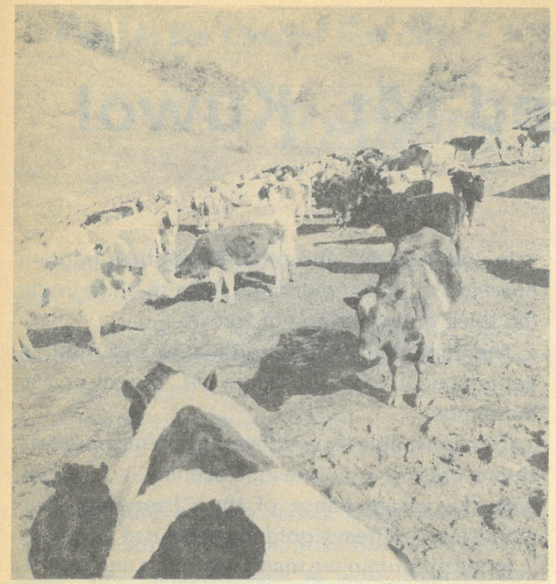
Tokchon County is one of Korea's major industrial districts. It has a large automobile factory and many other factories as well as small and medium coal mines. At the time the county had several factories which basically met the inhabitants' requirements for foodstuffs. However, their quality was not high enough. Afterwards, the county authorities decided to build another factory which produces confectioneries and soft drinks, without help from the state and undertook the project.

In May 1970 the respected leader visited Tokchon County and called at this unknown factory, too. He first inspected a children's cake workteam and saw the products being packed. He was hugely delighted to notice that they were well made and looked quite appetizing. He indicated ways and means for actively mechanizing the production of the foodstuffs.

They had made use of the mountain slope to set up the beer shop which resembles an ore-dressing shop, instead of erecting a large building. The great leader went into the shop and watched its production processes. He lavished praises on the officials, saying that they had used their brains as befits the people's servants.

When he left this factory, the esteemed leader advised the officials to put more milk and eggs in the cakes. He said encouragingly he would send them ten milch cows for them to tend. The great leader's deep trust and love for them invigorated the officials so that they made uninterrupted creations and great progresses.

A few years passed since then. The milch cows sent by the great leader to the workers and



The factory's milch cow ranch

children of Tokchon, multiplied into hundreds. There is a ranch now, where hundreds of tons of milk is drawn every year.

About 200 hectares of raw material bases were built in the valleys and on the hillsides around the factory. Every year it gathers in hundreds of tons of apples, grapes, white apricots and other fruits and abundant raw materials for foodstuffs such as maize, bean and wild sesame.

In addition, tremendous successes were achieved in putting its production processes on a modern footing. An up-to-date alcohol-refining tower and bottle shop were built. The shop introduced gasified anthracite into production, so that every day 10,000 and more bottles are manufactured with locally available raw materials. An automated process of cider production was introduced to use carbon dioxide caused by fermentation. All these could be done by the factory's workers and technicians who are so loyal to the President.

Last year this factory made technical innovations, which enabled the production of more alcohol and liquor, while economizing in over 300 tons of raw materials as against 1980.

This year, this factory already overfulfilled its production quota for the first quarter by February 16 and that for the first half of the year by April 15. In order to provide the people with larger quantities of tasty victuals, the officials are stepping up the last phase of technical preparations for setting up a 1,500-ton capacity process of *okdang* sugar production within this year.

Having looked round this factory which does big jobs without making a fuss, the visitors say in unison: "This factory is a model of self-reliance...." "This factory has such firm foundations for production. No wonder it can overfulfil its plan every year."

Sim Hyo Sok

Nature of Korea

Celebrated Mt. Kuwol

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"There are many countries on the globe, but those as beautiful and good to live in as our homeland are rare."

Korea is scenic everywhere for its beautiful mountains and crystal waters. Mt. Kuwol counts among Korea's five best mountains our people love and glory from ancient times.

The mountain is famous not only for its scenic beauty. It is associated with the everlasting revolutionary exploits achieved by Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Kim Hyong Jik, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, conducted his revolutionary activities in and around this rugged mountain in 1916 and the summer of 1917.

Still today we can see some old sites of his revolutionary activities at the foot of the mountain. They include the Kwangson School which he used for gaining his foothold; and the places where he led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in this part of the country such as the "secret meeting place in Namsan Chestnut Valley", the "house in which he presided over secret meetings," and the "rock site at Ssarijae".

The mountain lies in South Hwanghae Province, and affords a commanding view of fertile fields. One can see as far as the port city of Nampo.

It also commands the Sinchon plain, a granary, and peaks of the Myolak mountains in a dim distance. And how wonderful it is to see the far-off sea-line to the west!

Mt. Kuwol has many peaks including Sahwang, the highest, and Chuga, Tangun and Inhwang peaks, as well as canyons. Its beauty is set off by crystal streams and luxuriant trees.

In spring azalea and other plants bear fragrant flowers and in summer birds fly in to chirp under the thick green canopy of forests.

The mountain is extraordinarily beautiful in September. Hence the name Mt. Kuwol or Mt. September.

Crimson maple leaves covering all the mountain slopes present a picturesque scenery in harmony with the vast expanse of the Chaeryong plain where a sea of heavy golden ears of rice undulate.

In the mountain are many waterfalls and ponds, such as the famous Ryongyon Falls, and the Pu, Ma and Yo Ponds.

The Ryongyon and other falls, whose crystal water plunges down the valleys in columns, show magnificent spectacles. Tourists are also attracted by some mountain lakes and ponds such as Lake Sok and Madang Pond, which, they say, did not dry up even in a 7-year long spell of drought.

The most scenic spot in the mountain is the area around the Ogyong pavilion. Here, the landscapes are so diverse that one feels as if seeing spring, summer and autumn scenes at the same time.

The mountain abounds in wild life such as pheasants, roe deer, water deer and wild boar, and rare plants as well as underground mineral resources.

The mountain also preserves many historic relics. It had many ancient architectures, including Paeyop Temple which had been built in the early 9th century, and Woljong, Hungryul, Raksan and Talma Temples. Besides, there are the old sites of the Kuwolsan Wall which was about four kilometres round, and of a pottery kiln which baked celadon during the Koryo dynasty.

Along with these historic relics, the mountain is also closely associated with the patriotic struggles of the Korean people. During the Fatherland Liberation War, they organized a people's guerrilla unit in this mountain in response to the call of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. They performed heroic exploits by storming the US imperialist aggressors and annihilating the fleeing enemy in coordination with the People's Army units.

Here also is the Talchon hot-spring which is renowned for the seasonal beauty of its surroundings and for its rich water.

Today the mountain is visited by many students and working people for sightseeing or for rest.

Tong Sang Hyon

Visit to the Central Zoo (6)

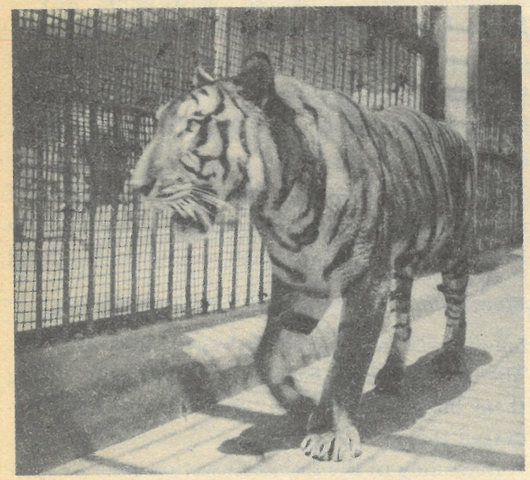
Famous Korean Tiger

As soon as twilight set in, the roars of beasts of prey shook the foothills of Mt. Taesong.

We hurried to their cages. Korean tigers, leopards, black panthers and lions lived in different cages partitioned by iron bars. We were attracted by Korean tigers among others.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"From now on, you should make more active efforts to catch brave and alert Korean tigers and many other animals such as birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes so as to enrich the zoo."



The Korean tigers in the cage had been caught by the employees of the zoo as instructed by the great leader.

The tiger has a ferocious-looking head bearing three lateral creases and a vertical one, a tawny back bearing black transverse stripes and a tail with nine black rings on it. It looks daring and majestic.

The technical section chief of the zoo said, "This kind of tiger is an indigenous subspecies that occurs only in our country, so it is also called Korean tiger." According to his explanation, the Korean tiger is larger than the tropical one in build and its fur is long and soft. The black stripes are narrow and placed at wide intervals. Its body measures 160 to 290 centimetres long and its tail 110 centimetres. A male usually weighs over 300 kilogrammes.

Nimble in action, the Korean tiger easily jumps up two metres, goes five to seven metres at a leap and covers 800 to 1,000 kilometres a day. By nature it fights its rival to the last.

Clever, strong and intrepid, it is regarded as "king" of the mountains.

The technical section chief took us to the next cage in which a tigress lived with three cubs.

The tigress bit her own tail repeatedly. A young breeder explained, "She has the habit of carrying her cubs in her mouth and checks to see how much pain her biting would give them."

Central Botanical Garden (4)

Indigenous Plants

We visited for the fourth time the Central Botanical Garden located at the Taesongsan Pleasure Park. The scenery was so beautiful, with trees bearing young greenish leaves in full flush and colourful flowers in full bloom.

Many working people were enjoying their rest in the botanical garden immersed in vernal fragrance. Schoolchildren were also in evidence here and there, applying themselves to a field work under guidance of their teachers. So, the botanical garden is not only a place for rest but a place of learning for students and working people to broaden their botanical knowledge.

We joined a batch of working people heading for the arboretum which we had visited the last time.

Our guide said the arboretum raised a lot of trees growing in Korea and many of them were indigenous.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is mountainous and our forests have plenty of vegetation of economic value."

Our country has many indigenous plants thanks to its favourable terrain and climatic conditions.

There are two kinds of indigenous plants, absolutely native and relatively native. There are more than 600 species of indigenous plants in our country. Absolutely native to our country are kumgangkuksu-namu or Pentactina rupicola, nusam-namu or Echinosophora koreensis, mison-namu or Abeliophyllum distichum, taenggang-namu or Abelia mosanensis, kumgangchorong or Hanabusaya asiatica, michigwangipul or Scopolia parviflora, wangdaehwang or Rheum coreanum, etc. Relatively native to our country are pinenut or Pinus Koraiensis, syringa or Syringa dilatata, chaeyang-bodul or Chosenia bracteosa, mokran or magnolia, etc. The indigenous plants range mainly in our central region, and Mts. Kumgang, Solak and Kuwol.

These explanations aroused in the minds of visitors a high national pride in their country blessed with scenic beauties and rich in animal and plant life as well as underground resources.

What arrested our eyes first in the arboretum were a clump of trees bearing pink flowers in full bloom. A close observation enabled us to ascertain it as mison-namu or Abeliophyllum distichum, a rare plant indigenous to Korea. The tree was discovered in 1919 in our country. It is a very valuable flowering tree of early spring. One metre or so high, it precociously bears flowers from late March to early April. It is highly valued not only as an ornamental tree but as a research subject of scholars because it shows distinguished features as a member of the Oleaceae family. It is hardy and easy to propagate.

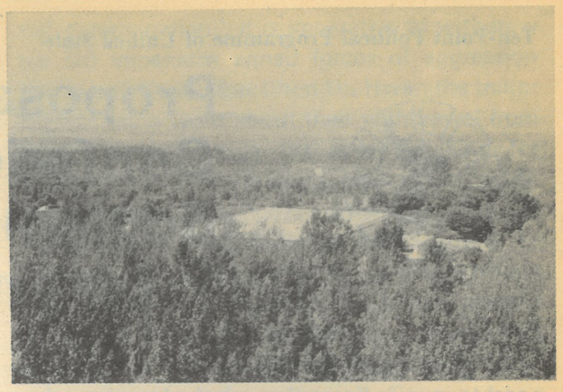
We saw various syringas, too. Syringa is native to Korea. The beautiful reddish purple flowers were giving forth a wonderful scent.

According to our guide, this kind of tree ranges widely across the country and its flower is used for a natural aromatic.

The guide took us to a nusam-namu or Echinosophora Koreensis and said: "This is a tree of rarity which exists only in our country. It grows 30-50 centimetres high and bears flowers from April to May." This rare tree has both academic and economic value.

Then we came to a halt in front of a yangdokkogwang-namu or Philadelphus Koreensis, lending our ears to the guide.

The tree is a lovely flowering tree thriving mainly in the Yangdok area in our country. It is



propagated by various means. It bears flowers in five or six years after sowing.

That day we heard a story about kumgangkuksu-namu or Pentactina rupicola which had been found first in Mt. Kumgang. The tree shows its own unique features as well as those common in other plants, therefore it is very useful for the study of correlations between plants. The scenic beauty of Mt. Kumgang increases when trees of this kind bloom out on rocks and cliffs from late June to July.

We bade farewell to the arboretum after seeing also chejubot-namu or Prunus yedoensis, taetaekjajak-namu or Betula cyclophyll, chosondanpung-namu or Korean maple, unggipi-namu or Sonbong linden, nungsubodul or weeping willow, chamodong-namu or paulownia, etc.

Chang Ryong Hwa

That moment a man came up to us. He was said to have taken care of the tigress in her cubhood. The tigress moved her paw up and down as if to express her joy of meeting him.

"She recognizes her old caretaker," he said. "The tiger is clever. It waylays its victim and surprises the latter from the hiding place when near at hand, with a stroke of the front paws. At the moment of the strike, the claws stick out 2.5 or 3 centimetres long."

Even a wild boar, no matter how big, cannot withstand the stroke.

We observed with interest the tigress and cubs fondling one another, while continuing our chats. The tigress moved the cubs here and there, seizing them between her teeth, and humoured and indulged them.

According to the technical section chief's explanation, a Korean tigress usually has a litter of three or four cubs. The Central Zoo breeds cubs and sends them to local zoos.

Suddenly there was a lion's roar as we were hearing the explanation. We spent some time seeing lions' "acrobatic performances" and then visited the house of elephants.

Son Yu Gong

Proposal to Found Confederal State—Most Realistic Reunification Programme

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's proposal to reunify Korea through the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is receiving full support and warm welcome from the world's people as well as the Korean people with each passing day. This is because it is the only just and realistic reunification proposal.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The new proposal for reunifying the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth at the Sixth Party Congress is the only correct, reasonable and realistic one for national reunification."

Our Party's new national reunification proposal advanced by the great leader is to reunify the country by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south of Korea recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

This proposal is most realistic, above all, because it correctly reflects the specific conditions of our country in which one side cannot force its ideology and social system on the other side under the pretext of reunification.

Our country's division has continued for 37 years, and in this long period different ideas and social systems have existed in north and south. Under these circumstances, if the north or the south should try to force its ideology and social system on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts.

Our proposal is also based on feasibility. National reunification is realizable because all Koreans desire it despite the difference of the north and south in social systems. Since the entire Korean people thirst for reunification, the difference in ideologies and institutions cannot present an insurmountable barrier to reunification.

People with different ideas can live together and different social systems can exist in one country. This can never be considered abnormal.

We can find many such instances in the world.

All this shows that our proposal to found the DCRK is the most realistic reunification proposal acceptable to any one.

In one year and more since we set it forth, our new proposal has received the full support and warm welcome of the Korean people and the world's people. This demonstrates its justness and vitality pretty well.

Koreans at home and abroad enthusiastically supported and welcomed the proposal as the only correct programme for national reunification as soon as we advanced it, came out widely in the struggle to bring about national rapprochement and union and present a great national united front under the banner of national reunification and have already laid a fine groundwork for it.

Solidarity activities to support our new reunification proposal are taking place on a national and international scale. More than 1,100 million people, including heads of state and government and leaders of political parties and organizations of many countries and representatives of international organizations, took part in the international signature-collection campaign to support our proposal and ten-point policy of the unified state.

It is only the partitionist Chon Du Hwan junta and their mastermind, US imperialism, and its followers who oppose our just new reunification proposal.

The south Korean puppets are making desperate efforts to prevent our proposal from exerting a tremendous influence at home and abroad and hinder the struggle of Koreans within and without to realize it. This is clear from the January 22 "unification proposal" of Chon Du Hwan the traitor.

As was already revealed, his "proposal" is to form a "consultative council for national unification" with representatives of the population to draft a constitution and adopt it through "plebiscite", set up a national assembly through "general elections" according to the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" and establish a unified government; and, prior to this, it is to conclude a "tentative agreement" so that the north and south can coexist as two states.

His "proposal" is an exact copy of a recognized formula of political science, and it has nothing new. Particularly, it is quite unfeasible in the specific conditions of our country where different ideologies and institutions have long prevailed and existed in north and south.

The real intentions of the south Korean puppets are to oppose their "proposal" to our realistic proposal for founding a confederal state and hinder reunification with an empty talk.

In order to enhance the value of his "proposal" the puppet vociferated about the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" and advertised that the "consultative council for national unification" could be formed with people representing the "will of the population."

This makes the reactionary nature of his "proposal" more evident.

As is obvious to everybody, if Korea is to be reunified according to the "principle of national self-determination", it is imperative to withdraw the US imperialist armed forces of aggression from south Korea. But Chon Du Hwan the traitor did not say a word about their withdrawal from south Korea even in his speech calling for "national self-determination". He stressed "south Korea-US friendship" and extolled the policy of occupation of south Korea by the US troops.

As long as US imperialist aggression troops stay on to lord over south Korea and trample underfoot the national sovereignty of the Korean people, it is needless to say that "national sovereignty" is an empty talk.

The traitor Chon's preaching on "national self-determination" is as absurd as saying that sheep can be free even if wolves are in their fold.

His talk about the "will of the population" and "democratic procedures" is also a brazen-faced nonsense designed to distort the realities of south Korea.

As the world knows, south Korea is a grave of democracy where the Chon junta have obliterated even the last vestige of democracy.

The puppets bound the people hand and foot by numberless fascist laws including the "National Security Law," covered the whole of south Korea with massive repressive apparatuses and forces, dissolved progressive political parties and organizations and trample down even elementary democratic freedoms of speech, assembly, demonstration and association.

Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and patriots who demanded democracy and reunification to meet the will of the population are serving life sentence in prisons and people are arrested and brutally tortured if they symphasize with the north or say a word about reunification. This is the stern reality of south Korea.

Therefore, their talk about the "will of the population" and "democratic procedures" is an intolerable mockery of the Korean people and the fair-minded world public.

In fine, the traitor's "proposal" is unrealizable, it is but a delusory screen. What they are really after is to conclude a "tentative agreement" between north and south and keep our country as "two

Koreas" indefinitely until "conditions for unification" are created.

The "theory of unification in the 2,000s" which the traitor Chon had declared as their "policy" prior to the "January 22 proposal" and the "separate entry into the UN" and the "cross recognition" now zealously advertised by his clique bring to full light his true colours as a partitionist.

The reason why the traitor Chon is clamouring about make-believe "unification" and "proposal" is clear to everybody. He does so to prevent the Koreans at home and abroad and the world's people from giving daily-mounting support to our proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and perpetuate national division, heighten his prestige which is gone down and escape from international isolation.

But this is a fantastic daydream.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan fully revealed his true colours as a partitionist in his bloody fascist offensive against the democratic and patriotic forces in different parts of south Korea including Kwangju in the course of his usurpation of power, and, later on, worked more frantically to perpetuate division, pleading for the permanent presence of the US troops in south Korea and pursuing a recalcitrant anti-communist policy of confrontation.

With no amount of row can he ever attain his aim.

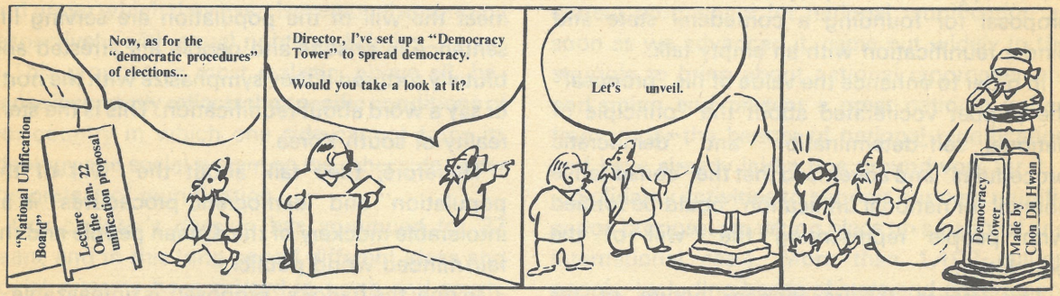
Before talking about the "unification proposal" he must apologize for his Kwangju massacre and other crimes against the nation, and take practical measures to force the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and eliminate the fascist system.

Unshakable is the will of our people to overthrow the Chon fascist junta in south Korea, carry out the proposal for the DCRK and reunify their country.

Koreans at home and abroad will certainly accomplish the historic cause of establishing the DCRK, a unified national state, with the support and encouragement of the world's people.

Choe Dong Sol

Searchlight (in South Korea)


"National Unification Board"
Lecture On the Jan. 22 unification proposal
Now, as for the "democratic procedures" of elections...
Director, I've set up a "Democracy Tower" to spread democracy.
Would you take a look at it?
Let's unveil.
Democracy Tower
Made by Chon Du Hwan

Worldwide Movement to Support Korea's Reunification

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people's struggle to reunify their country artificially divided by foreign forces, has the active support and encouragement of progressive people the world over."

The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into a question of the Korean people winning back the lost territory and fellow countrymen from foreign aggressors and exercising national sovereignty throughout the country. For this reason our people's struggle for national reunification receives an unqualified support from all the justice-loving progressive people around the world.

This struggle has been mounting higher since the great leader President Kim Il Sung made the new proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most reasonable proposal for reunification.

The notable aspect of the international movement in support of our people's cause of reunification is, before all else, that this movement involves large numbers of people in all walks of life including heads of political parties and state as well as political and public figures, and that this movement is briskly conducted in diverse forms.

A full support for the proposal of national reunification has been expressed among others by the heads of state of Tanzania, Togo, Palestine, Angola and Uganda who have recently paid official friendship visits to our country at the great leader's invitation.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met the head of our delegation at the Korean pavilion of the international commodity exhibition held in New Delhi, and stated that Korea must be reunified as soon as possible.

The movement to support Korea's reunification is participated in not only by people of socialist and newly-emerging countries but by parliamentarians and many other personages in capitalist countries. They unanimously say that the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most reasonable and feasible plan of reunification and ardently support it. They also approve as "realistic and positive" the proposal for the convocation of a congress for the promotion of national reunification made by the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic. They vehemently call for the realization of this proposal at the earliest date.

Meetings and symposiums in support of our people's cause of reunification are held and committees for Korea's reunification formed by international organizations, political parties and social organizations all over the world. Personages of political and public circles and the press are publishing solidarity statements and adopting a large number of resolutions, congratulatory messages and letters.

Many newspapers, radios and news agencies of the world are giving wide publicity to the new proposal for the confederal state and its ten-point policy.

The intensity of such activities are well illustrated by the fact that the delegates of more than sixty nations spoke in favour of Korean reunification at the 36th UN General Assembly Session.

The international campaign which started in mid-March last year to collect signatures in support of the proposal of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy for the unified state covered more than 100 nations and a large number of international organizations as of the end of November last year, the number of

signatories exceeding 1,100 million including many heads of state and government, prime ministers, party leaders, speakers of national assemblies, members of parliaments and government ministers.

Tens of thousands of Stockholmers paraded through streets with placards in support of the reunification of Korea.

Remarkable also in the international solidarity movement to back up Korea's reunification is that this movement is developing into a better organized campaign on a global scale.

At present, hundreds of committees for supporting Korea's reunification are active throughout all continents and almost all countries of the world. They are strengthening into powerful political bodies with well-knit sub-organizations and striving to help our people in their cause of national reunification.

Among them are the recently organized French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the Student Committee of France-Korea Solidarity for the DCRK, Zimbabwe National Committee for Korea's Reunification, African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, Pacific Regional Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Pakistan Committee for Supporting the Founding of the DCRK, Iceland Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea, Swedish Committee for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity Committee of Mie Prefecture to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and "New Korea Policy Committee" (of the United States).

A number of international meetings to support Korean reunification have been held, which include the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algeria in March last year attended by delegations and delegates from 80 countries and 18 international organizations, the Nordic Conference on Korea, Council of the Responsible Workers of the African Regional Organization for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

These conferences ardently supported the great leader President Kim Il Sung's proposal for the establishment of the confederal state and exposed and denounced the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique for their manoeuvres to keep our country divided and for their fascist moves and war plots. They also summed up the success they had achieved in the international solidarity movement for Korean reunification and discussed the measures to follow up the success.

Also highlighting in this movement is that the voice has grown louder than ever to condemn the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan cabal who are making frantic efforts to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Large numbers of individual personages, political parties and social organizations in many lands as well as international meetings unanimously demand that the US imperialist aggressor troops, the main factor of Korea's division, must withdraw immediately from this part of the world.

During the month of anti-US joint struggle (June 25 to July 27) last year alone, various solidarity functions were held and joint statements and talks published in over 120 countries and by more than 20 international organizations, strongly demanding that the US imperialists desist from their anachronistic moves for "two Koreas" and instantly pull out their aggressor forces and military equipment from south Korea.

Meanwhile, political parties, social organizations and democrats in many lands are accusing the traitorous Chon Du Hwan band of their plot to keep the country divided and more loudly denouncing their hullabaloo about "unification in the 2,000s" and "general elections" as a mockery of the Korean people and the world public. Their countries are expelling south Korean embassy staffs and opposing the puppets' visits.

All this clearly shows that the international solidarity movement to support the Korean people's struggle for independent, peaceful reunification has expanded and strengthened as never before, and that this movement is now an irresistible trend of the times.

Our people are confident that, with the daily increasing active support and encouragement of the world's people, they will thwart the "two Koreas" plot hatched by the partitionists at home and abroad, and win the reunification of their country.

Han Jung Ryol

Resistance Fighters' Desire Must Be Accomplished

Two years have passed since the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju, south Korea.

On this occasion, our people recall the indomitable mettle of the resistance fighters solemnly.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people rose in a patriotic struggle and fought courageously to abolish the fascist 'Yusin' system of dictatorship, an obstacle to the reunification of the country, and to democratize south Korean society, thereby dealing a heavy blow at the enemies of democracy and national reunification."

The Kwangju popular uprising was an outburst of anger of the masses against the fascist tyranny.

After the former dictator's death, Chon Du Hwan and his military fascist clique trampled underfoot the south Korean people's aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification, and in May 1980 proclaimed "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea and started an all-out offensive against the democratic forces.

The south Korean people's resentment against the fascist offensive towered sky-high, and this gave cause to the riotous thrust of the Kwangju citizens.

As the puppet clique began suppressing the bare-handed demonstrators by force of arms, the youth, students and citizens of Kwangju countered the fascists with violence. Their number reached 300,000.

The masses who went over to armed resistance gained complete control of Kwangju and its outskirts and valiantly held out for ten days.

Of the 26 cities and counties in South Cholla Province, 17 joined in the uprising, and in the other areas, too, mass demonstrations were staged against the "government".

However, the Kwangju popular uprising had to suffer a setback because the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, in collusion with US imperialism, mobilized huge troops equipped with modern weapons, such as tanks, armoured cars, planes and missiles, and carried out an operation of massacre against the people, their fellow countrymen, which was unprecedented in history. The fascist executioners killed not less than 5,000 citizens and wounded over 14,000 in Kwangju.

Though the popular uprising in Kwangju failed due to the sanguinary suppression by the military fascist clique, it gave a telling blow to the colonial, military fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges.

Through their uprising, the people of Kwangju clearly demonstrated the heroic spirit and indomitable will of the south Korean people who will never bend their knees to any fascist dictatorship.

On the other hand, the uprising disclosed the true colours of Chon Du Hwan before the whole world as a rare ghoul and wicked fascist tyrant, and exposed the US imperialists as the prime mover of the massacre and the enemy of democracy who instigated the holocaust.

In the two years since the mass uprising in

Kwangju which is unprecedented in the modern history of the East, none of the just demands and the ardent desires of the resistance fighters who laid down their lives has been realized and, on the contrary, these demands are callously ignored.

The Kwangju insurgents and the south Korean people had so strongly demanded the lifting of the "emergency martial law". Today the puppet clique have introduced all kinds of evil laws to suppress the democratic freedom of the people.

Under the pretext of "state security", numerous evil laws have been manufactured, political activities are banned and the elementary democratic rights—speech, the press, assembly and demonstration—are stamped out.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor who eclipses all his predecessors as foul flunkeyist-quisling begs for the US troops' continued occupation of south Korea and aggravates the tension by clamouring for confrontation with us.

Due to the puppet clique's anti-popular policy, the south Korean economy is going through an acute crisis and the people are sliding deeper into the slough of poverty.

Indeed, south Korea has become a living hell in the late 20th century, where the people's freedom and rights are trampled upon without scruples and people are massacred openly.

The developments in south Korea clearly show that as long as Chon Du Hwan, a fascist executioner and bloodthirsty felon, is left alone, the south Korean people cannot enjoy democratic freedom and the right to live, nor can they expect peace and reunification.

It is inevitable that the people's resistance and struggle take place in south Korea where fascism kills democracy and the betrayal of the country stifles patriotism. After the Kwangju incident the youth, students and the rest of the people in south Korea are waging an unremitting struggle against fascism and for democracy in spite of the difficult conditions in which fascist repression is rampant.

No repression, appeasement and deceit, however, will help the puppets to shake the strong will of the south Korean people to end the military fascist rule and hasten the new spring of democracy through their own struggle.

In south Korea the fascist rule must be eliminated, free political activities of people from all walks of life guaranteed, all evil fascist laws abolished, and Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and patriots who have been unwarrantedly imprisoned released. The puppet Chon Du Hwan, the traitor, must resign at once from "government" office and a democratic government representing the people's urgent demands for democracy established in south Korea.

US imperialism, the wirepuller who egged the puppet clique on to turn south Korea into a living hell, where fascism is rampant, must pull out its aggressor troops from south Korea and stop interfering in Korea.

Upholding the banner of democracy against fascism, the south Korean people will rise in a more vigorous struggle to remove the Chon Du Hwan military fascist rule and achieve freedom and democracy without fail.

Choe Kwang In

Courageous revolters fight against the puppet army and police

Revolters snatch a puppet army armoured car and advance like raging waves

***Crimes of the Puppet-Traitor* (5)**

The Greatest Authoritarian Money Hoarder in South Korea

Chon Du Hwan the traitor is the boss of "Yusin" remnant forces. He is the rare fascist dictator who seized and maintains "power" at the point of the bayonet and is south Korea's biggest bureaucratic comprador capitalist who became rich through irregularities and corruptions and indulges in extravagance and dissipation.

Soon after the usurpation of power, the traitor Chon advertized a "clean policy" and the "building of a society of justice", crying for "clean-up of corruption" and "liquidation of the leftovers of the old age." But, in fact, he has spread new vices surpassing the old ones and appeared on the scene as the chieftain of corruption.

The May 17, 1980 fascist outrage, whereby the Chon Du Hwan group declared their open usurpation of "power", was the capital chance for them to secure "political funds" and amass private fortunes on a full scale.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan found those out of whom he could screw a lot of money once he wields his power. He then stretched his crooked hands to them first.

His first targets were the authoritarian money-hoarders of the previous regime, who had raked up an enormous wealth produced by the sweat and blood of the people.

He made the all-powerful "Martial Law Headquarters" announce the "investigation results" on the illicit money grabbers to attract public attention, squandered 41,000 million *won* as "political funds" out of more than 200,000 million *won* taken away from 37 "old politicians" including Li Hu Rak and Pak Jong Gyu and got 160,000 million *won* to find its way into his private purse.

He blackmailed not only the "ministers" but also 232 "high-ranking officials" of second-class and up, including "vice-ministers", "agency directors" and "provincial governors", thus taking away 220,000 million *won* from them.

In the early days of his usurpation of power he took directors of companies and tourist agencies to the torture chamber of the "Security Command" and, beating and blackmailing them, squeezed tens of billions of *won* out of them as "political contributions" to accumulate his private fortune. He blamed them for remaining an onlooker although his political activity had started.

The "political fund" running into 100,000 million *won* was contributed voluntarily by Chong Ju Yong of the Hyondae Group, Cho Jung Hun of the Hanjin Financial Group, Kim U Jung of the Taeu Financial Group and other comprador billionaires to traitor Chon Du Hwan shortly after the May 17 fascist action.

There were no bounds to the avarice for embezzlement of the traitor Chon Du Hwan, a slave of money.

The traitor who was out of all reason for money and gains, shamelessly misappropriated by intellectual methods the colossal amount of property built up by the former dictator Pak Jung Hi through shady channels over 18 years, far from confiscating and returning them to the people.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, a crafty imposter, coaxed Pak Gun Hye, daughter of Pak Jung Hi, and intimidated Cha Pil Gyu, the former A-class member of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency", into detecting the numbers of the secret accounts of 500 million dollars deposited in banks in Switzerland, Hongkong, Los Angeles and Bahama as refuge funds and made this enormous

amount of hidden property his own by means of replacing the account numbers with new ones.

No small amount of immovables which had been managed by Pak Jung Hi through his agents fell into Chon's hands to serve as a means of filling his private safe at Chongwadae.

For instance, Chon Du Hwan inaugurated Li Gyu Ho, the present puppet minister of education and one of his confidants, as a trustee of Ryongnam University which had been an immovable of Pak Jung Hi, so that Li takes care of it now.

He has also chalked up a record in filling his safe by bleeding the people white.

He makes up the basic funds for maintenance of "power" and "security" with the taxes expropriated from the people. He expanded its scale to a great extent over the two years following the December 12 coup and turned a big share of it into his private property.

According to watered-down figures released by south Korean authorities last year, the tax income in the fiscal year 1981 amounted to 7,254,700 million *won*, 117,500 million *won* greater than the initial figure of 7,137,200 million *won*. This figure is twice as much as that in 1978—3,311,100 million *won*—and 15 times greater than that ten years ago. It is astronomical.

Out of the staggering amount of bloody taxes, the money squandered by Chon as "election funds", "party operation funds" and so forth, only those revealed so far exceed 640,000 million *won* and, if the 17,800 million *won* misappropriated by him and his confidants is included, the figure adds up to 650,000 million *won*.

The economy goes from bad to worse and the capability of tax-payers reached the limit owing to starvation wages and a sharp rise in prices. Ignoring such rigorous realities, the traitor Chon Du Hwan squanders and embezzles the money as he wishes by overfulfilling the tax income goal by far in accordance with a robber's logic "Squeeze, and you'll gain." Indeed, he is the biggest bureaucratic parasite who became rich and grew fat by sucking up the tax paid by the people like a vampire.

While leaving the people's livelihood out of considerations, the traitor Chon Du Hwan arbitrarily draws money out of the "national treasury" and grants favourable loans such as concentrated loans and illicit credits to special enterprises with military potentials and gets illegal dividends or a fabulous amount of donations to line his own pockets.

In 1980 he granted loans and sales privileges to the Hanguk Tyre Co. Ltd. and enabled it to gain 150 million dollars and, in accordance with customary practice, obtained 2 per cent of the total sales or 3 million dollars. This is but an instance. The fortune piled up by the traitor by applying this method to 50 major south Korean companies comes somewhere above 20 million dollars.

Under the pretext of "strengthening financial support to export," he has increased the number of the enterprises enjoying privileges in export loans from 502 to 752 and from each of them he takes a considerable amount of donations.

Last year alone, bribes and donations amounting to tens of billions of *won* flowed into Chongwadae from comprador financial groups and profiteering enterprises, which are daily growing fat by the privileges under the protection of the Chon Du Hwan fascist regime.

The traitor Chon continues the illicit fortune-making without precedent in south Korea. Through Chong Jae Chol, financial chairman of the "Democratic Justice Party" and others, the traitor worked out a list of the names of enterprises capable of contributing 100 million *won* at the minimum and more than 500 million *won* at the maximum to the "government" and the "Democratic Justice Party", from which he collects funds regularly. As a result, the illicit fortune-piling by Chongwadae has become highly intellectualized and organized.

The present military fascist "regime" of south Korea is a colonial, comprador regime under the control of the United States and Japan, and its chieftain Chon Du Hwan is their dirty vassal relying on dollars and *yen*.

Chon Du Hwan and his cohorts who live entirely on the military and economic "aid" of the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries induce without restriction dollars and *yen* indispensable to the maintenance of their regime and the prolongation of their remaining days.

Last year alone they introduced foreign capital amounting to 7,900 million dollars.

What makes the matter serious lies in the fact that the induction of such a colossal sum of foreign capital has become a factor for the increasing dependency of the south Korean economy on the one hand and, on the other, it serves as one of the important means for illicit money-making of the Chon Du Hwanites.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor is misappropriating part of the "aid" funds and committing fraud in the course of supplying goods, thus amassing a colossal fortune.

In case of foreign "aid" equipment and materials, it is now a matter of common occurrence to set their prices 25-35 per cent higher on the pretext of preventing the irregularities of private enterprises and to misappropriate the margin. The illicit fortune accumulated by the traitor Chon Du Hwan in this way amounts to millions of dollars even at a moderate estimate.

The Chon Du Hwanites have turned south Korea into the worst famine area by repeating failure in farming through the enforcement of the ruinous "Yusin" agricultural policy. Last year they imported 7.64 million tons of grain worth 2,349.2 million dollars to bridge over the food crisis. Through this dealing they lined their pockets by fraudulent methods which baffles imagination.

One of these examples is the case of the illicit bargain for rice import from the International Pacific Rice Cleaning Corporation in San Francisco, which was laid bare at the end of December 1981. When striking up a bargain for the import of 200,000 tons of American rice from this Corporation last year, the Chon Du Hwanites set the contracting price 33 per cent higher than the world market price and embezzled the margin for 110,000 tons of rice or 12 million dollars.

It is a common knowledge that in general a seller tries to set the price of his good higher and the buyer lower. But such is not the case with the illicit bargaining for rice import between south Korea and the United States.

Why then did the Americans, the seller, concede the margin from the rice transaction to the south Koreans, the buyer? The following piece of information explains the reason.

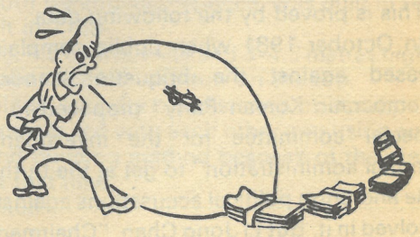
A certain official of the south Korean Ministry of Finance said: "There is no doubt that this case is an outcome of the consensus of the interests of the American rice contractors who like to receive bribes and the officials concerned of our Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Economic Planning Board who are willing to get foreign currency for nothing. There is a rumour that the self-interested officials of the Economic Planning Board were caught red-handed while engaged in the illicit dealings as ordered by Chongwadae. I don't think this rumour is unfounded."

So, behind this illicit rice transaction is the traitor Chon Du Hwan, the archcorruptionist and mammonist, and the stupendous amount of money illegally obtained through the import of rice flowed into the secret account of the Chongwadae.

The faithful confidants of the traitor Chon were promoted to high posts in economic ministries and bureaus last January. As a result of their behind-the-scenes activities 290 million dollars went into the Chongwadae last year.

The traitor Chon resorts to every conceivable means for his personal luxury and pomp. He clamours for "liquidation of irregularities and corruption" but, indeed, indulges in dishonest acts to amass his fortunes.

Here is the briquette scandal: he received tens of millions of *won* for his connivance at the dealers getting exorbitant profits of 40,000 million *won* through the sale of low-quality briquettes to the



(Independence, Friendship and Peace)

Cameroon Advances Forward Towards New Life

The United Republic of Cameroon was proclaimed on May 20, 1972.

On this day, the Korean people are extending warm congratulations and greetings to the friendly Cameroonian people.

The proclamation of the URC was an important event that marked a new turning point in the history of its people who embarked on the building of a new life.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Under the banner of the United Republic of Cameroon, the Cameroonian people achieved great successes in the struggle to strengthen national unity and create a new life."

After the proclamation of the URC, the national unity of the Cameroonian people was further strengthened and a great progress made in all fields of economic and social life.

They are achieving successes in building national industry.

A large amount of investment was made for the development of the national industry every year, with the result that new industrial branches came into being.

Meanwhile, the expansion of the existing branches is also being accelerated successfully.

The Government exerts great efforts to develop agriculture.

Sown and irrigated areas are increasing.

Stockbreeding is also developing rapidly. The northern plateau of this country has favourable natural conditions for developing it.

National education, public health and culture, too, are developing.

The Korean people highly estimate all the successes achieved by the Cameroonian people in building a new society.

Externally, the Cameroonian Government carries out a non-aligned policy, opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and supporting the struggle of oppressed peoples for freedom and liberation.

The relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Korean and Cameroonian peoples are happily developing day by day.

The Cameroonian people strongly support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. This is a great encouragement to the latter's struggle. The Korean people will exert active efforts to promote further their friendly and cooperative relations with the Cameroonian people.

Convinced in a further strengthening and development of the relations forged through the two peoples' joint struggle for anti-imperialism and independence, the Korean people sincerely wish the Cameroonian people greater successes in their future struggle for the independent development of their country.

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people. Here is also the case of Pak Se Sik, former "Capital Garrison Commander," who took bribes worth 1 million *won* with a promise of good offices in the building of high-speed craft and the sale of generating equipment. These and all other cases of corruption, misappropriation and bribery occurring in succession in south Korea, involve the traitor Chon, the greatest corruptionist.

This is proved by the following data:

In October 1981 when public complaints increased against the briquette scandal, the "Democratic Korean Party" proposed to form a "special committee for the investigation of national administration" to get at the truth of the case and bring political accusations against those involved in it. But Li Jong Chan, "Chairman of the National Assembly Steering Committee from the Democratic Justice Party" asked, "How can His Excellency's position be saved, then?" His tone was imploring yet threatening.

After all, this is a patent proof of the fact that the traitor Chon Du Hwan stretches out his crooked hands to every lucrative affair, thereby getting himself involved directly or indirectly in scandals.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan is crazy about power and money. He is the most vicious comprador capitalist in south Korea who squeezes money stained with blood and sweat by employing all deceptive and intelligent methods; he is a foul mammonist who tries his hardest to be a multi-billionaire in pursuit of personal wealth and pomp.

Do You Know?

Kyoggu

Kyoggu or Korean polo is one of old Korean plays originated from the Koguryo dynasty (the 1st century B.C.-668 A.D.), in which men on horseback compete to drive a ball into goal with a long mallet.

Our ancestors who gained in resourcefulness and intrepidity by foiling repeated foreign invasions attached great importance to this play. It was played regularly in the army, and also enjoyed by civilians on holidays.

There were two methods of competition—"single goal" and "double-goal".

This play was made by two teams and the score was kept on each pair of contenders on both teams.

The ball lies 60 metres away from the starting point and the goalpost 240 metres farther. The goalpost is 6 metres wide.

The mallet is a stiff wooden stick of about one metre, one end of which has a spoon-shaped compressed leather knob. The ball is about 30 centimetres round.

A player dashes from the starting point towards the place where the ball is, with his mallet placed horizontally on the horse's shoulders. He scoops up the ball with the one side of the mallet knob and keeps it in the air with the other side of the knob while darting toward the goalpost. After shooting the ball into the goalpost, he gets through the post and runs around the ball three times while performing various feats on horseback and returns to the starting point, with the mallet placed horizontally on the shoulders of the horse.

Usually the ball was made of wood, coloured cloth or leather.

To be a good player of this sport, one should be good at riding and manipulating the mallet.

This sport gradually developed from a mere pastime into a military sport, an important subject in officers' examination and part of combat training.

Haeju Sokpinggo

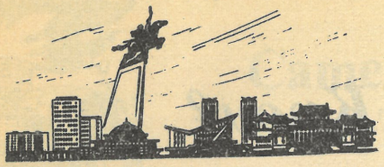
Sokpinggo is an ice storage in which our ancestors kept ice for use in summer.

The Haeju Sokpinggo at Okkye-dong in Haeju city, South Hwanghae Province, was built in the early period of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) and rebuilt in 1735.

It is a dugout. Made of stone, it is about 30 metres long, 4.5 metres wide and 3-4.3 metres high. It is overlain by a layer of earth about two metres thick and covered with turf on the top.

The ice storage shows an excellent architectural technique. Two dozens of stone arches support long slabs to form a vaulted ceiling. Slabs are completely dovetailed with each other, not using any other material for that purpose. Such ceiling structure and building method bespeak of the high levels attained by mathematics and dynamics in Korea at that time.

As is seen here Korea has a long history of refrigeration.



News

New Electric Locomotive Produced

Some time ago workers and three-revolution team members at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant produced a new model of high-traction and high-speed electric locomotives by displaying their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The locomotive has a rational control system which increases the per-axle load and uses the output in an effective way. In particular, the connector trebled and the compressor doubled their respective capacities and the newly introduced blowing system is able to fully ensure the cooling of the motor.

Draining Vessels for Construction of Lock Gate

Workers and three-revolution team members at the Nampo Shipyard pursued a speed campaign in their vigorous drive from the beginning of this year. Recently they succeeded in building draining vessels for the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate, one of the four nature-remaking tasks. And in a very brief period of time at that.

Each of these vessels is as big as a few two-storeyed apartment houses put together. They will contribute greatly to expediting the construction project.

400,000 Cubic Metres of Stone Blasted at One Go

Constructors of the North Pyongan Province Tideland Reclamation Complex, who turned out to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland, recently carried out a successful mammoth blasting at a mountain by working daringly and in a big way. They blasted out 400,000 cubic metres of stone at one go. The amount is greater than what they blasted out throughout last year. Thus they made a breach in their battle because the amount accounts for one-third of the stones needed for reclaiming 10,000 hectares of tideland this year. They are preparing for another mammoth blasting to obtain 2,700,000 cubic metres of stone or nearly 7 times greater than the last one.

No. 29335

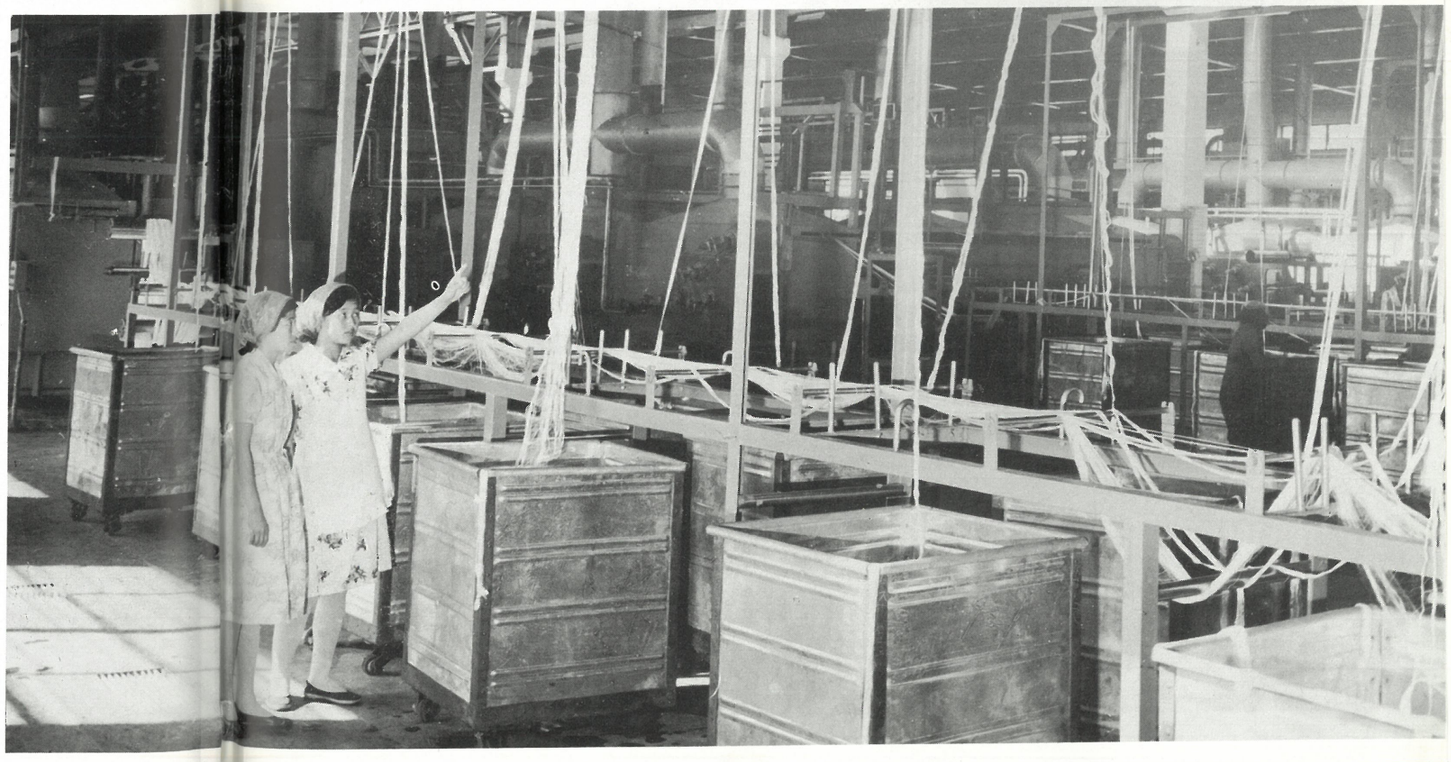
400,000 Cubic Metres of Stone Blasted

Audacious tideland reclaimers in North Pyongan Province blast out 400,000 cubic metres of stone

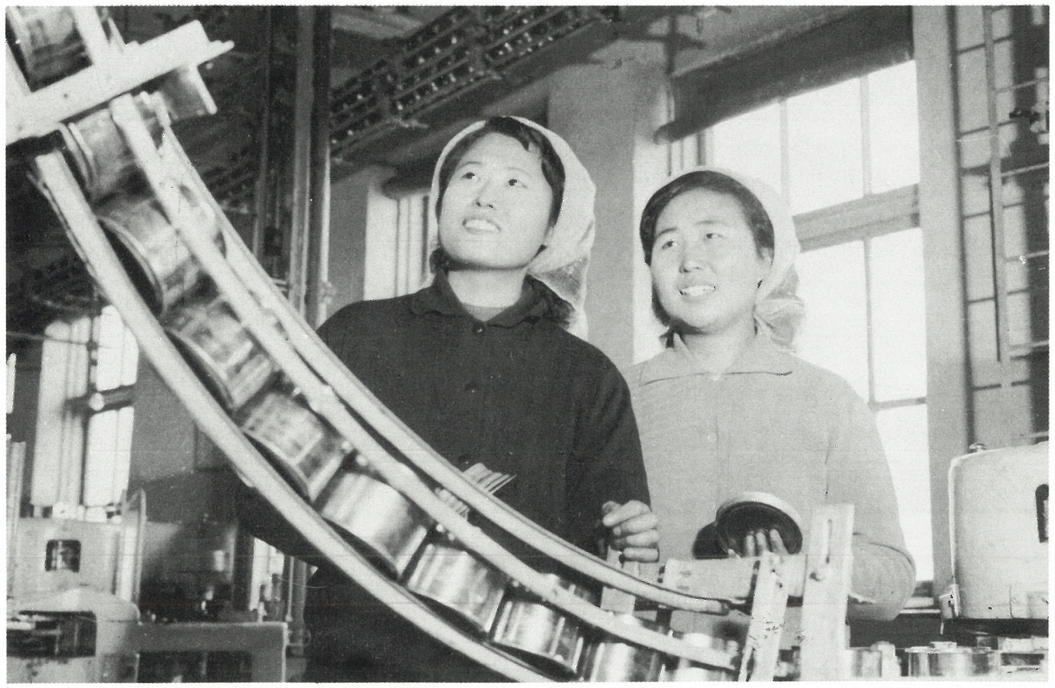
Movilon Is Pouring Out

Part of the
spinning shop

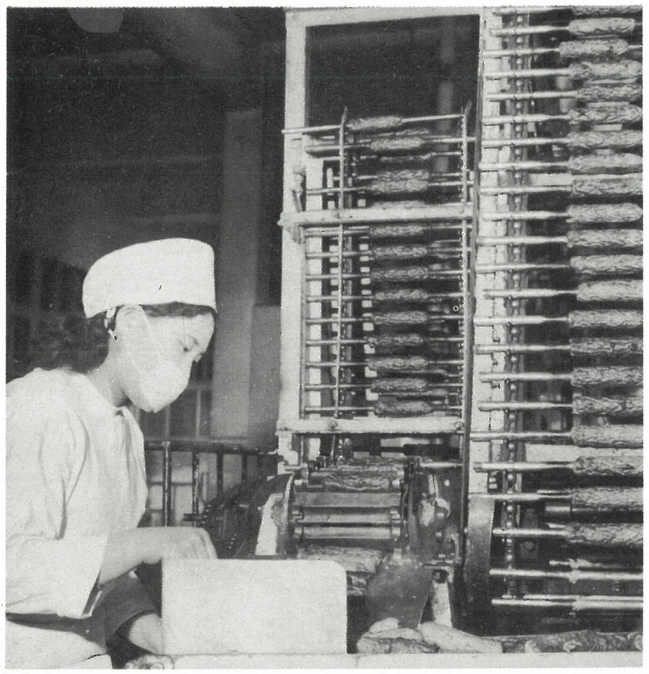
Movilon is mass-produced



Seafood-Processing Base



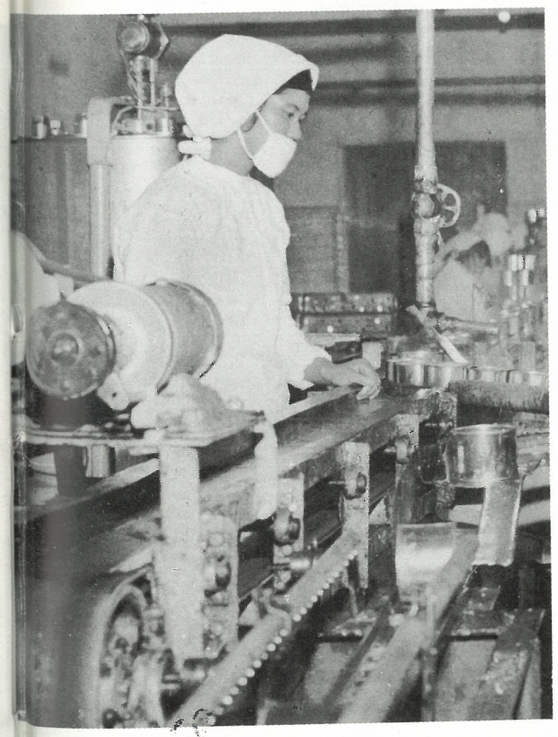
They feel honoured as
seafood processors



Famous fish-cake
in the making

16419

Mass-production of canned fish



At a laboratory

No. 13502